The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3030. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY RETREATING.

Batteries Withdrawn from the Maryland Side.

The Advance Upon Western Virginia.

Seven Thousand Federal Troops at Phillippa and Grafton.

Secessionists Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Harriet Lane Shells a Rebel Battery.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE TO BE RETAINED

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

A gentleman, who has just returned from Knoxville, 4 miles from Harper's Ferry, gives me some particulars of the movements of the rebels in that vicinity.

They have withdrawn all their batteries from the Maryland side, opposite the Ferry, apparently with a view of concentrating their artillery, and having it in a position to be moved when they retreat.

At Berlin, seven miles from the Ferry, they have about a hundred and fifty infantry and a hundred cavalry guarding a bridge which crosses the river at that place.

At Point of Rocks they have about a hundred cavalry, and five hundred infantry, and four pieces of artillery—six and twelve pounders.

The main forces are at Bolivar, a place about a mile south of the Harper's Ferry Railroad bridge. They appear to be strengthening their line from Bolivar to Winchester, as if preparing for a retreat in that direction.

On Monday a squad went to Williamsport, and obtained possession of thirteen locomotive engines, which they run down to the Ferry and switched off on the Winchester Railroad. They also scoured the country, and pressed into their service about one hundred large four-horse wagons, such as are used in that section of the country for the transportation of goods.

There is much sickness among the men—the measles being a prevalent disease, with a few cases of fever and some small-pox. Most of their sick are removed to Charlestown, the County seat, eight miles from the Ferry. About one hundred and eighty were moved on last Monday and Tuesday.

The principal portion of their provisions is received through Maryland, and mainly from Baltimore. All large loads pass over into Virginia, without the power on the part of the Union men of the Border to stop them. Four wagons left Frederick City on Wednesday morning, loaded with provisions and munitions of war. These facts have been reported to Gen. CADWALLADER, but he makes no efforts to stop the transit from Baltimore.

My informant is the same person who was arrested a few days ago as a spy, by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and held for some time in their guard-house. On his last trip from Frederick City he encountered the person who searched him when he was arrested by the rebels. The man's name is TORMEY. When the train arrived at the Relay House, TORMEY was invited to stay over, and the invitation being pressed by a file of soldiers, he reluctantly consented. When under examination he avowed he was a Secessionist, but denied that he had searched my informant. He was put in the lockup, and will be kept.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

It will be recollected that some weeks ago the Government seized the dispatches on file at all the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—*for among them is found a dispatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's dispatch, was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition* Mr. HARVEY is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia *North American*. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed devotion to the Free-Soil party. *He must be recalled.* This creates vacancies in two of our missions.

THE ALEXANDRIA PRISONERS.

All the prisoners captured in arms at the taking of Alexandria, have been released, after taking the oath of allegiance. The three cavalry men taken at Fairfax Court-house, decline to take the oath, and are still held at the Navy-yard.

The Cayuga Regiment, Col. JOHN S. CLARK, will arrive from Elmira, to-morrow morning. The Colonel sends the following characteristic dispatch to a friend in this city:

ELMIRA, Thursday, June 6.

We start for Dixie's Land this morning, with camp equipage complete.

THE CASE OF COL. EMORY.

Col. EMORY, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, is in Washington, importuning the President to permit him to withdraw his resignation. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the service, that he will be denied. His is an aggravated case. He has always had easy places and extra pay. When last leaving this vicinity, he left with a relative a resignation, to be handed to the Department in a certain event. In the week when Washington was threatened, the relative assumed the time to have arrived contemplated by Col. EMORY when he left his resignation, and so it was filed. If the President expects loyal men to furnish men, money and patriots to fight the battles of the Union, he will never consent to the restoration of any man, who, like Col. EMORY, deserted the Government in its hour of need. He was a traitor at heart, and he should have a traitor's discharge of honor. There are loyal and true men enough to take his place.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Secretary SEWARD's reception, this evening, was a jam. The entire diplomatic corps was present, and also Gen. WEBB and Mr. NELSON, the Ministers to Chili and Brazil, Gen. LEAVENWORTH and THURLOW WEED.

Among the military gentlemen were Gen. BANKS the Colonels, Staff and field-officers of the Garibaldi Guard, Highlanders, the Connecticut and Ohio Brigades, the German Rifles, New-York Eighth, the Rochester and Onondaga Regiments, the New-Hampshire and First and Second Maine Regiments.

Private MILLARD, of the Seventy-first, entertained the company with several songs, and the Band of the German Rifles furnished the dancing music. Prominent among the ladies was Mrs. BANKS, the wife of Gen. BANKS.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

It was decided by the Cabinet to-day that all the expenses of the war should be paid by the General Government, except such sums as may be expended by the States in the equipment and maintenance of men previous to their being sworn into the service.

I am informed, at Gen. MANSFIELD'S office tonight, that in consequence of the abuse of the privileges obtained through the military, passes to the camps by correspondents connected with secession sheets, and orhers in the enemy's interest, that all passes be revoked to-morrow, and new ones must issue on Saturday morning, under more stringent restrictions.

The statement that Mr. BURLINGAME had been rejected by the Austrian Government is at least premature. No information of such an event had been received at the State Department so late as this evening, nor is it believed that Mr. BURLINGAME has yet reached Vienna.

Though Mr. SANDERSON, at present Chief Clerk of the War Department, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Army, he will not probably resign his position in the Department until the present emergency is over, or until the labors of his office may be discharged by a less experienced man.

Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, has left Washington on a visit to Springfield. In his absence, which will be probably of two weeks' duration, the entire duty of the office will devolve upon Mr. J. G. HAY, the Confidential Secretary of the President. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

Among the incidents of female patriotism, should be mentioned the fact, that at a period of great danger, a young lady succeeded in reaching Washington and furnished to high officials information of a most important character, including an accurate position of the hostile forces, which proved serviceable to the Government.

In the New-Orleans mail which reached the Washington Post-office yesterday, *via* Pittsburgh, was by mistake a letter addressed to Postmaster General REAGAN, containing an application for the contract to carry the mail in the Confederate States.

At a meeting of the "Massachusetts Relief Association," held on Tuesday evening, Z. K. PARYBORN was chosen President, *vice* BEN PERLEY POORE, elected Major of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment, and GEO. E. BURNHAM was elected first Vice-President, *vice* Z. K. PARYBORN.

The Secretary of War has appointed the following-named Paymasters in the Army: Thomas B. Allen and Charles T. Learned, Missouri; John H. Kinsey, James W. Phinney and J. D. Webster, of Illinois; Robert P. Dodge, District of Columbia; Will Cumback and Wm. P. Gould, Indiana; Arthur W. Fletcher, Maryland; David Taylor, John H. Groesbeck, Robert C. Kirk and Dwight Bannister, Ohio; Thomas W. Yard, New-York; Samuel Townsend, Delaware; Joshua Howard, Michigan; Andrew M. Pallade, A. McD. Lyon and Robert E. Patterson, Pennsylvania; G. L. Andrews, Massachusetts; Thos. J. McKean, Iowa; E. S. Paulding, Minnesota; Jos. A. Nunes, California; Thomas H. Halsey, Vermont, and Wm. R. Gibson.

If other statements are to be believed, Col. BARTLETT's information is incorrect as to the number of the Brigade to be mustered into service.

The Postmaster at Memphis having refused to distribute the mail matter sent to his office, the Postmaster-General has directed the following order to be issued:

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

The Post-office at Memphis, Tenn., is discontinued. The Postmaster General orders all Postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

The above order has been issued from the Post-Office Department this day, 6th of June 1861.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The President has appointed JONAS A. CLARK District-Attorney, and JAMES O. SITTON Marshal, for the Western District of Missouri.

It having been reported that a large number of arms had been stored in Havana, under the protection of the British flag, for the Confederate States, Consul SCHUFELDT was directed to inquire into the subject. A letter has just been received from him, in which he says the matter had previously engaged his attention. He had found that all munitions of war brought there as merchandize must be immediately deposited in a Government warehouse, and are sold thence only by express permit from the Captain-General himself. It would be impossible to land the number of rifles specified, namely, 260,000, without the knowledge of the Government; and the authorities, on their own account, would be extremely unwilling to permit the illicit importation of such a large amount of arms to the Island of Cuba. Besides, he had the assurance of the Captain-General that it will not be permitted.

A Spanish house had ordered in Belgium 70,000 rifles, with a view to speculation in the present crisis. As this house has failed the Consul presumes that the order will not be filled. He is under an impression that a few of the rejected muskets of the Spanish Army have been sold there at public auction, say 10,000, and that these are the only arms which have gone from Havana to our Southern ports forts for the use of the Secessionists.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Lieut. CRAVEN, commanding the steamer *Crusader*, dated "Key West, May 27th." He says: "on the 14th, the steamer *Suwannee*, late the *Tampero*, arrived there from New-Orleans under the proclamation of the blockade, as also the order of the Secretary of the Treasury." He denies her a clearance to the ports of the Seceeded States, and refused to permit her to return to New-Orleans. He offered to clear her for New-York, which offer was declined. He therefore detained her for the use of the Government, and the Captain relinquished the command.

The *Suannee* belongs to the same company who loaned their steamer *Rusk* to the parties who seized the *Star of the West*. Lieut. CRAVEN confesses to some degree of satisfaction in being thus able to inflict on that party a retaliation for using their own steamers.

Lieut. DUNCAN was placed in command, and sent to search for the bark *Mystic*, about which so much anxiety was felt. He fell in with her at sea, and conducted her into Key West on the 23d.

An order having been received from Col. BROWN for troops and stores for Fort Pickens, Lieut. DUNCAN sailed in the *Suwannee*, with 70 soldiers and a full freight of stores of various kinds for that Fort.

Notwithstanding the Southern reports to the contrary, it appears by reports from Capt. ADAMS, and a letter to the Navy Department, dated 20th May, that great preparations had been made for an attack on Fort Pickens, which, at that time, was hourly expected. He dispatched the *Wyandotte* to Key West to bring down troops, and afterwards placed her in a position where she could render the most aid. Previous to that time, Capt. ADAMS informed Gen. BRAGG that the port was strongly blockaded, and vessels would be dealt with according to the laws against violating blockade. Gen. BRAGG, in reply, said he considered this notification a virtual acknowledgment of both the existence and independence of the Confederate States. He asked Capt. ADAMS to please consider the harbor as closed against all boats and vessels of the United States, as he should not permit any to enter, except Capt. ADAMS' dispatch boat, under a white flag. To this, Col. ADAMS did not respond.

There are now remaining only four secession prisoners at the Washington Navy-yard, who are held under the order of Gen. MANSFIELD. Thirty five of them, including the cavalry privates captured at Alexandria, were this morning discharged on their taking the oath of allegiance. They said in their statements that they wished to give up their profession, and to retire to private life.

Com. SHRIPLING, commanding the East India squadron, reports, May 29, good health on board all the vessels composing the squadron.

He says to the Secretary of the Navy, the epening of the Yangtsze to British trade will make me hasten my arrival at Shanghai. As soon after my arrival there as I can make the necessary preparation, I intend to go up the Yangtsze, as far as Nanking, in my flag-ship, taking the *Dacotah* and *Saginaw* with me. At Nanking I hope to come to an arrangement with the insurgent Chiefs to permit the free navigation of the river by American ships. The insurgents have command of both branches of the river from the vicinity of Chin Kiang to the neighborhood of Han Kon, and it is very important to secure their good will, otherwise our ships could not navigate their rivers in safety.

The public departments, to-day, have been draped in mourning, and will, to-morrow, be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

The District Court met to-day for the purpose of taking action touching the several prize cases which have been brought to this jurisdiction for settlement. Those of *Gen. Knox*, from Thomaston, and *Georgeanna*, from St. George's, Me., were first considered.

Mr. CARRIGAN, United States District-Attorney, did not think there was any evidence of an intention to violate thr blockade.

The Court decreed their restoration to their owners, but reserved the question of damages and costs for future consideration.

The case of the English brig *Tropic Wind*, with a cargo of tobacco valued at $25,000, was pending when the Court adjourned.

The Navy Department to-day received a notification of the resignations of Capt. HOLLINS and Lieut. Jos. U. BARNEY, both of Maryland, who had just returned from the Mediterranean.

The Post-office Department has received a copy of a circular issued by Postmaster-General REAGAN, of the Confederate States, instructing Southern Postmasters to retain in their possession, for the benefit of the rebels, all mail-bags, locks and keys, marking and rating stamps, and all other property belonging to or connected with the postal service. They are also required to report their journals or ledger accounts with the United States for service of the Post-office Department up to and including the 31st of May, exhibiting the final balance in their possession.

Military matters to-day have been directed with more than usual caution. Rumors of a contemplated movement by the Federal forces on Fairfax Court-house, Manassas Juntion and Harper's Ferry are still prevalent, but reliable information is unattainable.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 6.

Capt. BALL received a pass outside the lines, in order to bring his family to Washington. It is thought his account of the good treatment he received while prisoner will have an influence on the rebels. His oath was not merely on parole, but one of allegiance. All 35 of his men took the same oath in Washington this morning.

An attack was apprehended last night in some quarters. The necessary precautions were taken, but the town was very quiet.

The northeast storm still continues. The weather is cool.

The projected publication of a newspaper by the soldiers is prevented by order of the Provost Marshal.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, June 6.

Capt. McMULLEN's Rangers have been attached to Capt. DOUBLEDAY's command.

Lieut. PORTER, of the regular Army, is Acting-Quartermaster, and Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter memory, is Acting-Commissary. Capt. DOUBLEDAY's battalion is in the advance, and another company of regular infantry is coming to-morrow. Two New-York regiments are coming within the next two days from Elmira.

Cannon to arm Capt. DOUBLEDAY's company are expected every hour. At least two batteries will be sent here.

All news concerning the proposed advance of troops is strictly prohibited by the commanding General.

The troops are all eager to advance and elated at the idea of meeting the enemy soon.

Cols. NAGLEY's, BALLIER's and BARE's regiments were inspected to-day, prior to marching.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth regiments were inspected yesterday.

A forward movement most certainly begins to-morrow, nothing but the inclemency of the weather for the past few days has prevented the movement to-day.

MARYLANDERS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Judging from the following paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner*, the Marylanders at Harper's Ferry are in a suffering condition:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Convention Hall Thursday night, to aid those Marylanders who had left their homes to aid in fighting our battles, and who are now at Harper's Ferry without the bare necessities of the soldier's camp.

Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of Capt. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and daughter of Judge SANDERS, of this city, was present, having encountered the dangers and fatigues of travel from Harper's Ferry, where she left her husband and his comrades for her native State, to solicit aid.

Eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Gov. REID, Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, Hon. J. W. OSBORNE and Mr. WOODFIN. At the conclusion of Mr. WOODFIN's speech he proposed that a committee of five be appointed to wait on those present and solicit their subscriptions. Adopted.

The Committee collected some $500, together with many names for large donations.

Mrs. JOHNSON will leave in the morning, having succeeded entirely in her noble mission, besides five hundred rifles, which the Governor has tendered to the husband of Mrs. JOHNSON and the men under his command."

FROM KENTUCKY AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 6.

The *Journal* this morning says that a proposition in the Mayfield Convention for the First District to secede from the State and join Tennessee was negatived by a vote of 130 to 30. The plan was then abandoned.

A dispatch to the New-Orleans *Delta*, from Knoxville, dated May 31, says that the Union Convention in session there passed resolutions recommending resistance if 70,000 votes were cast against secession, and if less, submission.

The address of the Southern Rights' men declares they are determined to hold their position, though they should be in a minority.

A circular addressed from Nashville to the Union men of Tennessee, condemns the course of the Governor; deprecates the raising of troops; deplores secession as a curse, and urges them to place Tennessee by the side of Kentucky, to keep out of any action or participation in the war.

Later information, the dispatch says, leads to the hope that the manly efforts of the Union men will succeed, and that a large vote will be polled in Middle and East Tennessee.

A special dispatch, dated the 4th inst., states that Hon. JOHN BELL spoke at Knoxville to day, urging war to the death against the North, and declaring that five millions of Northern people cannot conquer the South.

At Montgomery much dissatisfaction is expressed at the removal of the seat of Government to Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. says that a Virginian will be put in the Cabinet in place of Mr. WALKER, Secretary of War.

The Captains of the brigs *John Adams*, *Panama*, and schooner *Mermaid*, captured off the mouth of the Mississippi by privateers, passed through here bound eastward to-day. They represent that they knew nothing of the letters-of-marque, and supposed their captors to be pilots.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Montgomery on May 25, says:

"The startling intelligence of the invasion of the soil of Virginia, and the actual occupation of Alexandria by United States forces, was received here last evening. The Cabinet, I am informed, immediately went into a procrastinated session. No event since the initiation of this revolution, has ever created a sensation so profound, and so sorrowful. The mere taking of a deserted and exposed village, is in itself nothing, but when regarded as indicative of the future policy of the old Government, it at once becomes a question pregnant with great importance. Mr. LINCOLN has declared in his proclamation, and at various other times reiterated the expression, that the only object his Government had in view, was the retaking and the reoccupation of what he asserted to be Government property; but now, in the face of this promise, which has gone before the world, he converts his Abolition horde into an army of invasion, and now occupies a city within the boundaries of our Republic. This Government has no longer an election. Its duty is now manifest to all. The nation must rise as a man and drive the hireling miscreants from a soil polluted by the foulness of their tramp. Virginia alone could speedily perform the work of expurgation, but *her* cause is now our cause, *her* battles *our* battles, and let the Government at large pour a continuous stream of men into Virginia, and preserve from dishonor that patriotic mother of States."

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE HARRIET LANE SHELLING A REBEL BATTERY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 5,
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 6.

The Albany Regiment arrived to-day and goes into encampment near Hampton. The Regiment is thoroughly prepared for immediate service.

Col. BARTLETT has not yet arrived from Washington.

The Naval Brigade will doubtless be entirely disbanded in a few days. Eighty of them are still on the Rip Raps.

This morning the *Harriet Lane* exchanged about 50 shots with the Pig Point Battery, nearly opposite to Newport News, on James River. She received two shots and five of her men were wounded, one of them severely.

The *Harriet Lane* was about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, the seven embrasures of which disclosed heavy pieces.

Two of the *Harriet Lane's* shells burst immediately over them.

The night before last five companies went nearly to the Half-way House, between Hampton and Yorktown.

Gen. BUTLER has spent the day at Newport News.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

Col. BARTLETT, of the Naval Brigade, will return to Old Point Comfort this afternoon. He states that Gen. BUTLER now has orders from the President and Secretary of War to accept the Brigade, with the full compliment of 1,200 men and 80 officers, exactly as ordered by the President on the 22d of May. Col. BARTLETT says that he is prepared to prove certain newspaper publications are erroneous as to matters of fact concerning himself and command.

THE NEGROES AT FORT MONROE.

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, M. C., in a letter to the *Toledo Blade*, describing his interviews with some of the fugitive slaves, says:

"This little incident tells me more plainly than ever, that what I said last Winter in the House is true, when I declare that 'the logic of events told me unmistakably that Slavery must die.'

If I had time and you the space, I would give in their own words the material portions of the answers of the most intelligent slaves. There is one thing certain, every slave in the United States understands this rebellion, its causes and consequences, far better than I supposed. I asked one old man, who said he was a Methodist class leader, to tell me frankly whether this matter was well understood by all the slaves, and he answered me that it was, and that he had 'prayed for it many long years.' He said that their masters had all talked about it, and he added, 'Lor' bless you honey, we don' give it up last September dat the North's too much for us,' meaning, of course, that Mr. LINCOLN's election was conceded even there by the slave masters, and was understood and hoped for by all the slaves. I asked the same man how many more would probably come into the fort. He said 'a good many, and if we's not sent back, you'll see 'em 'fore to-morrow night.'

I asked why so, and he said 'Dey'll understan' if we's not sent back, dat we's mong our friends, for if de slaveholder see us we gets sent right back.' And sure enough, on Monday, about forty or fifty more, of all ages, colors and sexes, came into camp, and the guard was bound to arrest them.

And thus is being developed a practical plan which I believe, under Providence, will result in universal emancipation, for the people of this nation will never consent that those slaves, who refuse to fight against us and escape to our camps and aid us all they can, shall be given up *now* to their assumed owners, or at the conclusion of the war, that they shall again be returned to Slavery. The man or party who will do this thing is already condemned to a political death, and will be execrated, as he ought to be, by posterity."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BERRY, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 6.

Gov. BERRY delivered his Message to the Legislature to-day. He called immediate attention to measures that shall aid the General Government in resisting the rebellion that is waged against our institutions, and trusts that New-Hampshire will be behind none of her sister States in the appropriation of men and money for the purpose. He recommends the organization of at least one regiment for every county in the State, to be thoroughly drilled and equipped for service at the call of the Legislature.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

A battalion or United States Regulars, from Carlisle Barracks, destined for New-Mexico, arrived yesterday, and proceeded west by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Col. BORNSTEIN has resigned command of the Second Regiment of Volunteers.

The *Republican* learns that Capt. McDONALD will be produced before the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., this morning, under a *habeas corpus* writ, issued by the Judges of that Court on Monday last.

A SECESSIONIST SHOT.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, June 6.

CLINTON REUTCH, a wealthy Secessionist, was shot last night by a Union man at Williamsport. REUTCH boasted that he could whip any Unionist living. After his death a pass was found upon him, signed by his brother, a prominent Secessionist of Maryland, accrediting him to Capt. DOYLE, an officer at Harper's Ferry.

THE SCHOONER CASTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

The schooner *Castor*, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, ordered away from that port by the *St. Louis*, arrived at the Breakwater to-day. She is going to New York.

CAPTURES AND SEIZURES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of May 28, states that three Massachusetts whalers, viz: the schooners *John Adams* and *Mermaid* of Provincetown, and brig *Panama*, had been captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, ninety miles from the Pass, as prizes, and reached New-Orleans May 27. The crews of these vessels consisted of 63 men, and the oil on board of 215 barrels of whale and sperm. On the 27th ultimo there were twenty vessels at New-Orleans under seizure or as prizes. Their names are given as follows:

Name.	Master.	Hail from.
SHIPS.		
Abælino	Smith	Boston.
Ariel	Delano	Bath, Maine.
American Union	Lincoln	Bath, Maine.
C. A Farwell	Farwell	Rockland.
Express	Frost	Portsmouth, N. H.
J. H. Jarvis	Rich	Boston.
Marathon	Tyler	New-York.
Marshall	Sprague	Providence.
Milan	Eustis	Bath, Maine.
Robert Harding	Ingraham	Boston.
State of Maine	Humphrey	Portland.
Toulon	Upshur	New-York.
BARKS.		
Chester	Bearse	Boston.
Ocean Eagle	Luce	Thomaston.
BRIG.		
Panama		Provincetown.
SCHOONERS		
E. S. Janes	Townsend	
Henry Travers	Wyatt	Baltimore.
Ella	Howes	Philadelphia.
John Adams		Provincetown.
Mermaid		Provincetown.

The seizure of vessels made by the Confederate States, up to the last accounts, are thus enumerated:

Off the different ports	13
In port	30
Steamers captured on the Mississippi	15
Total	58

RESIGNATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 6.

The following officers of the frigate *Susquehanna*, which arrived this morning, have tendered their resignations: GEO. H. HOLLINS, Commander; J. N. BARNEY, First Lieutenant; the Purser, and three Midshipmen. The *Susquehanna* is at the Navy Yard.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.

WHAT THE VOLUNTEERS NEED THE MOST.

CAMP ANDERSON, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. T.,
WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in daily receipt of proof that many persons have at heart the welfare of the soldier and wish to do him good. This desire runs in two channels—newspapers and Havelocks. These are good. But one Havelock to a man is sufficient—and when he needs stockings, has no shirt, and can't raise three cents to pay the postage on a letter, it is not pleasant to be made the channel of circulating newspapers from six to ten days old. We also have a quantity of good books; but men have bodies as well as souls, and when suffering physical discomforts, little can be done for their spiritual good.

Most of the men now in the field came from home at a day's notice. They knew nothing of the life before them. They expected all needful things from the Government, and many are very needy. When the men of the New-York troops are put alongside of the Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine troops—when the complete equipments of the latter are contrasted with the actual destitution of the former, the wonder is that the men submit.

Not one cent have our men drawn from Government, and none will they have till Congress meets. And if the people of New-York want to do the men good, let them supply their temporal wants.

1. We want hymn books. The American Sunday School hymn book, by the Sunday School Union, is the best. It has all the hymns nearly that all sing—local, national, moral and devotional. From three sources I have been promised a supply. But not one has come on. Men want them, not only for Sunday service, but for their mess, class, and night gatherings. I have written to the head-quarters of the Union in Philadelphia, but the institution have deigned no reply. I have applied at New-York, and have been told that I must send to Philadelphia. It is not the *Union* book we want, but the new Sunday School hymn book.

2. We want all needful things—underclothes, stockings, envelopes, pins, small bottles of ink, paper, pens, and all things of this class.

3. A little money to be given to the men in small sums and prudently. Fruit is cheap. But men have no money. Many are sick, and while the rations are well enough for strong men, those in feeble health must be aided to something different once in a while. The officers are here at great expense. They must support themselves, and all the money they can allow to the men has been expended long ago. Men cannot get their clothes washed, and some have not a shirt to wear because they cannot pay their washerwomen.

4. We want a better supply of papers. I am daily in receipt of a bundle of newspapers, marked "Evangelical Alliance." Now, our men can get, and do get, papers sent on from New York by their friends; and ADAMS & CO.—all honor to them—send them on free. Without this firm many could not send home at all. And when the paper men come into camp, as they do at 5 P. M., with New-York papers printed the same day, it is hardly worth while to circulate papers ten days old. Yesterday the Alliance bundle came on with papers of the 23d May—and the bundle contained old New-York papers, Unitarian and Catholic, water-cure, and all sorts and kinds Now, if old papers come on, they should be the weeklies—the religious journals and those that have an abiding value. Much is done, and liberally, for the moral and intellectual wants of our troops. Let some friends regard their temporal necessities. Jas. ii: 15, 16.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH,
Chaplain Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. T.

OUR TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

THE STAFF OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS IN A QUANDARY—PAY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS NOT FORTHCOMING—THE CHIVALRY LOSING THEIR MANNERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

You may expect to see among you soon the Staff of most of the New York regiments. The War Department have just informed Col. BUTTERFIELD that none of his Staff, though all sworn in and accepted by the Department, will be paid or accepted.

These men left home and business at great cost to themselves—have been here at their own expense—have done an immense amount of work—and now all to be turned out loose. Col. BUTTERFIELD has written a manly and resolute letter to the Department on the subject. Gen. SANDFORD is doing what he can, and an answer is expected to-day. If not made a part of the army, the Staff will all come home at once.

It is one month to-day since the men were sworn in. To-day they expected their pay, but on application to the proper sources, our men are told that no money will be paid till Congress makes an appropriation! Poor fellows, they are in a bad fix. They cannot get money enough to pay for a stamp, and some have their clothes in pawn at the washwoman's. Our men and officers are in a sad plight and know not what to do.

The chivalry are losing their manners as well as their temper. One of the leading families of Virginia had a marriage in their family here the other day. The bridegroom is in the United States Army. The usual compliments were sent to Virginia relations,—among them are numbered the TYLERS. The cards were sent back with the indorsement on the back, "Keep your free-nigger invitations to yourself, and not insult Southern gentlemen with them."

Gov. WISE sent a letter to this city last week, tha ill upholds the honor of the Old Dominion. A lady who has kept school for many years in that State was obliged to fly at a moment's notice, for the crime of having been born North. All her clothes were left, with all her personal effects, and she sent on for them. Gov. WISE replied in person, and told her that her personal effects had all been seized by the Confederate Government, and would be used to support her son, who is now in the rebel army.

The story that the Quartermaster of the Twelfth N. Y. troops "beat a hasty retreat" on being attacked, is not true, as stated in a New-York paper. No such attack has taken place as stated, and Quartermaster ARNOLD would not run if attacked.

Lieut. SNYDER, of Fort Sumter fame, is now at work on Shooter Hill erecting a bastion of great strength. He has 300 men employed day and night. It is a splendid piece of work.

THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT OFF.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, June 6.

The Nineteenth, or Cayuga Regiment, Col. CLARK, commander, left this morning for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. An immense concourse of people witnessed the departure. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Adjutant-General of the United States Army has approved of a new stirrup, invented and patented in England, France and America, by Capt. EAGLE, United States Army, now of the Hudson street rendezvous, in this City. It is made of iron, covered with leather, weighs two pounds, eight ounces, and will probably supersede every stirrup now in use, both in the service and out of it. Among other peculiarities, it effectually prevents accidental spurring of the horse, by always keeping the feet parallel to the horses' sides, or rather, causing such constraint as to render this position more convenient to the rider than any other; in short, making the proper position of the foot the pleasantest. Volunteer Captains can probably learn more of it by seeing Capt. EAGLE.

In compliance with the decision of the authorities, Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, has been vacated by the greater portion of its garrison, which is ordered to encamp on Governor's Island. Accordingly, tents have been pitched and are to be occupied at once. Col. SMITH contemplates making Bedloe's a recruiting head-quarters, where newly-enlisted soldiers will be instructed, &c.

A detachment of recruits arrived here, yesterday, from the office at Buffalo. A few men should arrive occasionally from that place, to show that there is a rendezvous there.

A batch of petty cases were concluded at the Fort Columbus Court-martial yesterday. The severest sentence did not exceed thirty days.

Affairs at the Navy-yard were exceedingly dull yesterday. The outside work on the different vessels was somewhat interfered with, in consequence of rain. The vessels now in the stream are: *North Carolina*, (84,) *Roanoke*, (44,) *Brandywine*, (50,) *Savannah*, (22,) *Potomac*, (50,) *Daylight*, *Penguin*, *Albatross*, and some small surveying craft.

It is said that all the officers and men of the steam-frigate *Susquehannah* will be sworn in next week. No sailors thus far have expressed a desire to leave.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

SEVEN THOUSAND FEDERAL TROOPS AT GRAFTON AND PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 6.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette* says that the American flag is flying along the whole route between here and Wheeling. Ohio troops are guarding the road. Major LORING, of Wheeling, was brought through to-night. He was arrested on the charge of treason. A large number of the Secessionists arrested are taking the oath of allegiance. They all say they expected a war of devastation and had been deceived by their leaders. The best feeling is prevailing between the troops and the Virginians. Volunteers are being raised for the Government at Martinsburg, and through this section. Several companies went down to Wheeling this evening for drill. Col. KELLY is much better, but is not out of danger yet. He was brought over to day from Phillippa. There are twenty companies of infantry and several of artillery there as a garrison. A wonderful change of sentiment has taken place there. The Union feeling is now largely predominant. Nearly 7,000 troops are here and at Phillippa: namely, the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Indiana and First Virginia regiments, and Cols. IRVINE, ANDREWS and STEADMAN, with the Ohio and Cleveland Artillery. Gen. MORRIS, of Indianapolis, is in command. It is not known how many rebels were killed at Phillippa. They were under the command of Col. POTTERFIELD, of Eastern Virginia. Many Union men were impressed into their ranks. Col. DUMONT's Seventh Indiana Regiment led the attacking column at Phillippa. Col. CRITTENDEN's Regiment did not get up in time to participate. The march that night was really wonderful. In looking at the ground, one is astonished they could travel the distance in the time they did. It was never exceeded in the military history of the country. The troops are moving to Phillippa to-night.

THE PHILLIPPA AFFAIR.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of June 4, has the following account of the affair at Phillippa, as related by an eye witness:

"We learn from a gentleman who left Philippi at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here last night at 11, that the Secessionists were routed about daylight yesterday morning. They were not expecting an attack. They were first fired upon from a battery attached to an Indiana Regiment. They fired one shot in return and fled, leaving all their arms, horses, provisions, ammunition, &c. Col. KELLY, with his command, was on the opposite side of the town from where the fire commenced. Only two of the Secessionists were killed and not more than half a dozen taken prisoners, among whom is WILLEY, (the bridge burner,) who was captured in the woods by Capt. GEO. ROBINSON.

After the Secessionists fled, and Col. KELLY was marching into town at the head of his command, he was approached by a desperado named MARY JOHNSON, of Pruntytown, who shot him with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his breast. JOHNSON was immediately seized, and would have been instantly pinioned to the earth by a hundred bayonets, but that the magnanimous Colonel ordered the men to spare him. It is thought that had the Indiana Regiment delayed fifteen minutes longer in opening the fire, the whole sixteen hundred Secessionists could have been captured."

The *Intelligencer* has also the following dispatch from Grafton concerning the condition of Col. KELLY, who, it will be seen, is not dead, as reported yesterday:

"GRAFTON, Monday, June 3.—Col. KELLY is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. He was shot in the left breast. The ball has been extracted."

GOV. DENNISON AND THE MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following letters have been addressed to the Colonels commanding the columns advancing through Western Virginia

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR—It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon your successful march to Grafton. With such a soldierly command as yours, the honor of Ohio is safe. In expressing this sentiment, I am but giving utterance to the common feeling of the people of our State. Very respectfully,

W. DENNISON, Governor of Ohio.

To Col. IRVINE, Sixteenth Regiment, Grafton, Va.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have heard with great satisfaction, the occupation of Grafton by Virginia and Ohio soldiers under your command. Congratulating you upon the auspicious beginning of the movements designed for protection of the Union men of Virginia, and for the suppression of rebellion. I see in it the augury of an early restored and permanent peace.

With much respect, W. DENNISON.

To Col. KELLEY, Wheeling Regiment, Grafton, Va.

THE REBEL FORCE IN VIRGINIA—AN ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive in the letter of your Baltimore correspondent, published in the TIMES of this morning, the following:

"Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY returned here from Washington yesterday afternoon, and is reported to have stated, as coming from Gen. SCOTT, that the whole Confederate force in Virginia, in any way available, did not exceed 25,000 men, and that many of these were badly armed and equipped."

Will you do me the favor to say that this report is wholly without foundation. Gen. SCOTT never said anything to me on the subject of the Confederate forces, nor have I ever made any statement of the character referred to in this paragraph.

The assertion is sufficiently absurd for its own refutation, and I am only induced to ask this public denial of it from the importance sought to be attached to it, by connecting it with the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

BALTIMORE, June 4, 1861.

THE FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT PENN. VOL.,
ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, in speaking of this Regiment, states that "they suffer much for want of food." That is an error. We have as good food as any regiment in the service; in fact, all that we receive from the United States Government is of the very best. Our clothing is very poor, but Gov. CURTIN has promised us (through BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, of Pottsville, Schuylkill County) a good, substantial uniform. Your correspondent was probably led into the error for the reason that we were without food the first day we were in Alexandria, as our day's rations did not arrive until late that evening. As for sick, we have only one that is in danger. There are always a few who will complain, no matter how well they are used. As a general thing, our men are contented; and one thing is certain, they are all spoiling for a *fight*, and if the Government would indulge them a little in that line. I think they would feel better.

Yours respectfully, FRANK M. COOLEY,
Capt. Co. H, Fifth Regt. Penn. Vol.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The requisition for 18,000 men for the Navy is being promptly met, the facilities for obtaining men being much greater now than heretofore, on account of the suspension of Southern trade, which has employed, on an average, from seven to eight thousand seamen. On account of the large numbers offering, the Government will be able to select a superior class, which will give great efficiency to our future Navy.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS

The schooner *A. W. Lindsay*, lying at pier 9 North River, is loading with provisions for Fortress Monroe.

The schooner *Ira Bliss*, at pier 8, and the *C. A. Crooks* at pier 9, are also loading for the same point.

The steam transport *Stars and Stripes*, went this morning to the Navy-yard to be coppered.

SECRECY NECESSARY.

Gen. PRENTISS has issued the following order to the troops at Cairo:

MAY 21, 1861.—Private letters or reports relative to military operations, being of frequent mischief and constant abuse are by the army regulations strictly forbidden. Therefore, no officer will be allowed to make such for publication, without special permission; nor must any such officer place such writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the Press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates.

B. M. PRENTISS, Brigadier General.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Position of the British Press on the American Question—Probable Overthrow of the Ministry—The Duty of the Government at Washington—Derby Day—The Essays and Reviews—Mr. Motley's Defence of the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

At least a dozen times in the course of this week Englishmen have said to me, "Why do your countrymen always think it necessary to write to the *Times* on first coming to England?" Why, indeed! as an advertisement, it is no doubt very well. But of all newspapers the *Times* is the most dangerous medium for a stranger to choose when he wishes to enforce something on the English people which is likely to create discussion and opposition. The *Times* is a sort of aristocratic New-York *Herald*. As MIRABEAU once said of a certain Duke of Brunswick, it has "*une grande reputation de fausseté.*" No one expects consistency from it, nor is it uncommon to see it advocate two different sides of a question within two successive issues. Mr. CLAY'S letter was peculiarly open to the style of tactics in which the *Times* is most dangerous, and it did not fail to counteract by its quiet and apparently impartial criticism, in which the apparent candor is much more mischievous than open attack, nearly all the good effect which the letter was calculated to have upon Englishmen. The truth is, both the Press and the Government are now in a very equivocal position on the question of our American troubles, and it seems likely to become a point of serious difficulty to the present Cabinet. Of the daily Press, the *News* is almost the only paper whose editorials are sound and determined on the right side. The *Times* is against us in its sympathies and influence. The *Morning Post* is with us, but not reliable. The *Herald* is better, but not firm. The *Standard* is against us. The *Globe* is on the fence. A great Southern success would throw them all over, and they merely indicate a similar state of feeling among their readers. So far as has been shown us yet, the English people are looking on at the great struggle in which their natural allies are grappling with a powerful enemy, and modern civilization and medieval barbarism stand with their hands on each other's throats, and at the very heat of the contest, they, the bulwark of Liberalism in Europe, have no word of encouragement or hope for the one or the other, and make it their pride to stand neutral. Neutrality in a struggle like this is a disgrace to their great name.

What are the causes of the present position of the English Government and people? You know probably on what ground the present Ministry rests. It is liberal, but its liberality has no great exponent. Lord PALMERSTON is its head, but only because no one else has shown himself strong enough to combine the malcontents. There is no homogeneity, no warm union at the bottom of it. It is supported on the one side by the manufacturing interests of the great cities, of which Mr. GLADSTONE is one representative, and on the other by the old-fashioned Liberals of the country and elsewhere, who have formed the strength of the Anti-Slavery Party in England. The difficulty in treating the American question is that the Ministry in effectively aiding the North would offend their friends in the commercial interests, especially those of the "Manchester School," with Mr. GLADSTONE at their head; while in encouraging the South they forfeit the support of their other wing, to which, in this matter, Mr. BRIGHT belongs.

If our Government forces the evil to a head by resenting the course the Ministry have taken, it will infallibly create trouble here; may even make a question on which the Ministry would divide and break up. They have no deep hold on the people, and no leader of force and position enough to hold his party together against so rude a shock, aggravated as it would be by the deep discontent among the middle and lower classes a the manner in which they have trifled with the great questions of reform. As yet parties here have taken no definite shape on the subject, but the process is going on and that rapidly, and while the Manchester people, who are liberal only on questions of trade, and are bitterly angry with our new Tariff, will no doubt use all their power to protect the South, the Anti-Slavery and Constitutional Liberals, who are very strong among the mass of the nation, will become no less earnest to force the Ministry to sustain the North.

From this glance at the political balance of power here, it becomes plain that if our Government chooses, it may make serious trouble. It is no less plain from the Queen's Proclamation and the Ministerial tone, that we have cause enough to quarrel upon, if we want to do so. Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to Mr. DAYTON, to say nothing of instructions much more positive said to have been sent to our Minister here, leave no doubt as to the intentions of our Government. From all which, putting this and that together, many shrewd heads here are waiting in great anxiety for the 1st of June. It seems plain, however, that Mr. ADAMS at least means to take no step without due care, for he has had at least one, possibly more than one, interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and as yet nothing is heard of any difficulty. Nor is it indeed likely that he would be willing to take the responsibility of a quarrel with this Government at such a time. The stroke, if it comes at all, must come from Washington and the President without circumlocution, and our Minister here has only to obey orders and keep our interests as safe as he can until the time comes when higher interests demand that they should be thrown aside. But if the Government at Washington should take this matter up with a high hand, and in the hope of uniting America against England, I am convinced that this country would be taken completely by surprise, and it might cost the Whigs their ascendency, though in the embroilment that would ensue it would need a rash man to foretell what good would result from their overthrow.

Politics aside, this is a holiday week. Next Wednesday comes the Derby Day, and all the world is taken up with the races. Those persons who know enough, or little enough, to bet, may interest themselves in the favorite, and throw away their guineas on the course, but for ordinary people it is just as pleasant and much less troublesome to go up to the Park any afternoon and watch the display of wealth and horseflesh in Rotten-row. There, more than anywhere else, one can see the magnificence of London at this season; a sight not to be matched anywhere in the world. All the ugly old dowagers in England seem to collect there in their carriages, with wigged coachmen and powdered footmen, and all the Major Pendennises of London are to be seen taking their daily exercise there on nicely-groomed hacks. The English call the season a dull one. The death of the Queen's mother has thrown a gloom on the Court, and political matters are not so agreeable to look at as to raise people's spirits to any great height, but Rotten-row is above Queens and politics, and shines as brilliantly as ever.

Parliament adjourned over this last week in anticipation of the final battle over the budget which is to take place next Monday night, on some minor question of privilege between the two Houses, and there has been little or nothing to attract attention in a public way unless I except a letter from the Bishop of Salisbury, which has appeared in the papers, in which his Grace announces his intention of instituting legal proceedings in the Court of Arches against Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, the author of one of the famous "Essays and Reviews," for certain "false teaching" which that particular Essay (the one on BUNSEN) is thought to contain, subversive of the principles of the Church of England. As one might guess from the tone of the letter, his Grace of Salisbury is not one of the brightest lights of the established Church. He has the reputation of being perhaps the weakest of all the high dignitaries of the Church, and this step of his is so foolish, as to make it fair to say that his associates, or at least several of them, do not agree with him in the expediency of the measure. The prosecution, even if successful, could result in nothing more than to make Dr. WILLIAMS famous and deprive him of his vicarage, and the idea of making a person a martyr as a punishment, is, in these days, too absurd to be thought of. Moreover, Dr. WILLIAMS' sin was too small for such a corrective. It consisted in writing a rather ordinary essay, which, if left alone, would never have been read; and which, whether read or no, contained nothing that could do any harm to the cause of truth or religion, unless truth and religion are weaker than has been the custom to suppose. The effect of a prosecution is, as a public measure, merely to increase the hostility to the established Church, and the demands for a change, which are already hard to resist. The authors of these essays are good and amiable men, who have no motive nor wish to do harm, and whose opinions are neither extravagant, nor extravagantly, nor even with great ability, urged. It is safe to say that the Church of England must sooner or later yield to the pressure for liberalism, which has already given it much trouble. No part of the English system more needs a change. Many of the high English prelates have seen and acted under this necessity, and it needs only a few mild bigots like the Bishop of Salisbury to hurry such a change into a breakneck pace.

Mr. MOTLEY has been stirred up by the tone of the English Press, to write a couple of brilliant articles for the *Times*, which have appeared within two days, and have attracted a good deal of attention. There is room enough for them to do good, and Mr. MOTLEY'S name is celebrated enough to cause them to be widely read. I think one can detect a decided improvement in the tone of the Press from day to day. Yet after all, newspaper arguments will have very little weight in this contest. The real battle will be to make the English feel on which side their interests lie. In point of fact, the contest with the Slave Power, which was won in America last fall, has got to be fought over again in England. The Southern interest here is so compact, so wealthy and of such political weight, as to make it hard to conquer, just as it was with us. Several million souls depend directly on cotton here. To this we must add the general feeling of relief that the English feel at the troubles of a dangerous rival; and against all this must be counted up all the various and scattered interests that bind England to the North, and all the sympathies that the old English reformers feel with the Anti-Slavery part of our struggle. It will take some time to make the English fairly understand that their interests lie mainly with the North, in spite of the Tariff; but that is the fight that our representatives here must gain before the Slave Power can be conquered.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Davis in Richmond—The Removal of the "Government" of the Confederates—The Facility with which it Can be Done—Very Little Work in the Departments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3, 1861.

The appearance of JEFF. DAVIS at Richmond, and the order said to be given for the removal of his "Government" to that point, illustrates the aptitude of the secession leaders for the game of "brag." Starvation and ruin awaited them if they staid at Montgomery, and in mere desperation they have thrown themselves upon the hospitality of the Old Dominion. Nashville would would have been more central and more convenient, and it is difficult to imagine a rational and proper motive for coming to the extreme northeastern corner of the proposed Confederacy, almost within sight of the enemy's camp fires, in order to establish the permanent seat of Government.

If it was merely as a matter of temporary convenience, in order to facilitate communications between their Government and the Commander of their troops, we can discover some plausibility in the movement; but the necessary inference would in that case be, that the "Government" of the Confederates is a very light, portable, modern invention, for which the inventors should take out a patent. If we considered that the country south of Richmond is entirely in the control of the Rebel Government, and that the mails and telegraphic wires are entirely at its command, it must be apparent that there could be no necessity for the head of that Government to attach it to a locomotive; and if we are to suppose the Government machinery at all complicated or cumbrous, its removal must cost a great deal more than a constant stream of telegraphic lightning, during the campaign.

I can, therefore, find no rational motive for the removal to Richmond, except on the theory that the Confederate Government is a sham and a humbug—that it has nothing for its bureaus to do and nothing to pay them with, and that the pretended removal of the seat of government is only, in fact, the transient visit of JEFF. DAVIS and half a dozen of his co-laborers to Richmond. This Northern tour of these distinguished traitors, who have nothing more feasible to do, in the straits to which they are reduced, is made to assume the aspect of an aggressive advance upon the Federal Government.

If we analyze the circumstances by which the Confederates are surrounded, we shall necessarily arrive at the conclusion that their pretended Government organization has nothing to do, and, in a word, it is a mere Government on paper. It will be remembered, in the first place, that their only resource for revenue has been cut off by the blockade of their ports. They have never passed an act for raising revenue from excises, or from direct taxes, and have depended solely upon duties on imports and exports. These the blockade completely destroys, and leaves the Confederate Government as completely dependent upon the exhausted resources and the caprices of the eleven State Governments as our old Confederation was upon the original thirteen. The States are already exhausted with taxes, and out of credit from excessive borrowing. The Secretary of the Treasury of the rebel Government has therefore literally nothing to do, and nothing to pay his corps of assistants for helping him. Our Interior Department embraces patents, public lands, and, I believe, Indian affairs. It is needless to say that the Confederate Republic has nothing to do with such matters. Patents are rarely taken out from those States, and in their present disturbed condition, not at all. Public lands they have none. The swamp lands ceded to the States by the old Confederacy have not been turned over to the new one. There are Indians in Texas, but the Confederacy has not yet adopted an Indian policy. Agriculture is also under the care of our Home Secretary, but that is a subject which will not be thought of by the rebel Government while struggling for its existence. Their Secretary of the Interior, like their Secretary of the Treasury, has therefore nothing to do. Their Secretary of State is in a like predicament. It is his vocation to attend to foreign affairs. But the Confederacy has none. They have neither ministers abroad, nor consuls, nor commercial agents; nor have Foreign Governments sent ministers to reside at the Confederate Court.

Their Secretary of the Navy also enjoys a *sinecure* as well as a *sinepay*. He has only half a dozen stolen revenue-cutters and fishing-smacks to superintend, and these are blocked up in their rivers and harbors. The Postmaster General, since the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States by the Federal Government, would have his hands full if they were not completely paralyzed by the bankruptcy of the Government. The most he can do is to issue circulars setting forth the changes that his Government purposes to make in the United States postage laws, and promising to pay railroads and other carriers of the mails in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States; and his chief business for the next three months will be to register the respectful declinations of his proposals.

The Secretary of War would seem to have his hands full, but even his duties are divided with the State authorities, to whom the troops will look for their pay. They may be mustered into the Confederate service, and may be commanded by the Confederate President, but the business of providing them arms, clothing and provisions, will devolve upon States, counties, cities and individuals. The farce of paying monthly wages in Confederate shinplasters may be gone through with, but the serious business of feeding and clothing must be done by something more real and tangible than the "Confederate" Government.

It is thus apparent that when we look closely into the matter, the Confederate Government is a mere shadowy form, a wandering Will-o-the Wisp, which only serves by its fitful light to cheat the people of the South into perilous ways, without the means of extricating them. It never had either power or resources, and has now lost its local habitation.

If the Confederate Government should be recognized by foreign States, their Ambassadors accredited to it would realize the perplexity of STEPHENS, the American traveler, who had a roving mission as Minister to Central America. He gives an amusing narrative of the incidents by the way, but if my memory serves me, he never found the goal of his ambitious hopes. Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, found the Confederate Government at Montgomery, but when he shall return in his character of Minister Plenipotentiary, he will be lucky if he finds it there or elsewhere.

OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Troubles of Mr. Alcock—The French in China—The Famine in India—A Medal from President Buchanan—Life Charts—A Day in the Jungle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOMBAY, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The most important news of the past fortnight transmitted home by this mail is the attitude of affairs in China. I have had occasion more than once to remark that our telegrams from Gallé, of China news, were always in one of the two forms: "News from Japan good," or, "State of affairs in Japan alarming." But in the present case the arrival of the China mail on the 6th inst. not only fully bore out telegraphic advices, but gives us some hope of greater quiet in China and Japan. This is peculiarly the case regarding Japan, the condition of which at the last reports seemed critical. Then the Minister had taken fright and ran away; but his courage returned, and the proverb is verified—"he lives to fight another day." After leaving Yeddo, and putting himself under guard of the mercantile community at Yokahama, Mr. ALCOCK published a remonstrance and a warning which he had administered to the Japanese Government. He then made an application to the British community of Yokahama for a statement of their grievances. They simply repeated the complaints, the disregard of which had caused the unfortunate feud between them and the Minister ever since his first assuming the reins of office. It would seem as if communications of an expostulatory nature had been going on between the Japanese and the British Minister, from the time of the withdrawal of the latter from Yeddo; and there can be no doubt that the mercantile grievances formed a portion of the grounds of these communications. At all events, it is certain that the knowledge of late events in China, adding as they must naturally do to the prestige and power of Great Britain, caused the Japanese to become alarmed and to seek to induce the British Minister to return to Yeddo. This, it seems, His Excellency refused to do, until certain promises had been made and a variety of concessions accorded. On the 1st of March he issued a Notification, stating that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, and that he should return to Yeddo the day following; he did so return, and rehoisted his flag under a salute from the Japanese batteries. There are now good grounds for hoping that the irritating, vacillating policy exhibited towards the Japanese will be discontinued; that the plain meaning of the treaty may be the guide to all future communications; and that whilst the foreign community are restrained from inflicting the smallest infringement upon the customs or prejudices of the people, they may be treated with some show of reason and justice, and not with the hauteur and indignity under which they have lately suffered.

A story which is told of Mr. ALCOCK gives a good idea of his tyrannical instincts. It is stated of him that he had for a valet, or a butler, an India-born youth, known by the name of WILLIAM, who was esteemed as a valuable and trustworthy servant. He was about two years with Mr. ALCOCK, most of which time was spent at Yeddo. Becoming tired of the place, and especially of his master's fidgety nervousness, WILLIAM told Mr. ALCOCK that he wished to return to India and visit his friends. Mr. A. consequently gave him his discharge. Instead, however, of going to India, the lad entered the employ of a mercantile establishment at Yokahama, in which capacity, being honest, intelligent, and having acquired a knowledge of the language, he had greatly bettered his position in life. Immediately Mr. A. heard of this he gave orders to the Consul to deport WILLIAM. Capt. VYSE had him arrested, taken on board the ship *Atiet Rahiman* as a prisoner, and conveyed to Hong Kong, whence he really did return to India. The pretext for this unjust act was, that WILLIAM had never obtained the permission of the British authorities to reside in Japan. So long as he was serving a magnate of Great Britain this was unnecessary, but being degraded to serve a merchant, deportation awaited him.

The state of affairs in Shanghai is not so bright. The French, it appears, are determined to hold fast what they have got, and to get as much more as they can. They are slyly commanding an influence by the establishment of Romish cathedrals, which is in no way pleasing to the British. Catholic churches are springing up on every side, and the tri-color flag floats from the French flag-staff, and also from the spire of the principal Cathedral. It is believed, however, that if the French ever had designs of acquiring territory in China, they are for the present abandoned, as their troops are being withdrawn thence to reinforce the army at Anuam.

The reports referring to the Taipings present most alarming features. It appears that neither of the belligerent parties pay their followers, and that rapine and plunder is the order of the day. The success of the Taipings, it is thought, will involve permanent anarchy, whilst the ascendency of the Imperialists would entail misery equally acute, but of a more temporary nature.

Though there has been a lull in the public journals on the subject of the famine throughout the northwest provinces of India, the terrible calamity has not left the country. The exertions of benevolent bodies of private individuals, with the noble aid of Government, we have reason to believe have done much to abate the disasters which were impending; but thousands are dying daily from starvation. Gangs of brutal ruffians are going about the country, plundering hackries loaded with grain, which has been supplied by the active sympathies of the benevolent, and the gharrawallas and chookedas are severely maltreated if they venture to remonstrate against it. The Velaites, who have lately been disbanded, are turned into robbers and murderers. Private letters from Cawnpore relate deeds of these miserable gangs which make the blood run cold, and which for brutality could hardly be expected even from the hordes comprising the lowest and vilest of the native population.

It is currently reported that TANTIA TOPEE is alive, and with FEROZE SHAH! Another man, bearing his name, was captured and hanged at Seppree. In confirmation of this report it is alleged that his father begged for his body when it was taken down, and on seeing it, smiled and said he did not want it! This is credited by the natives, who worshiped him. His death has been often announced and confirmed, and yet it is now bruited abroad that he is still in the land of the living.

A raid was made a few days since by the hill men, upon some villagers at work in the fields at Kobat, about seven coss from Delhi, which resulted in several of the latter being butchered on the spot, while half a dozen others were severely wounded.

A correspondent writing from Messoorie, a hill station, famous for the assemblage of invalid Generals and officers, says: "I never saw such invalids in my life! One would fancy that an invalid officer would prove to be some poor, broken-down, lantern-jawed devil upon wooden legs, or a pair of crutches, whom a grateful country delighted in rewarding by letting the candle of his existence exhaust itself peaceably in its socket. No such thing. Your invalid officer is a hale, healthy, rosy-cheeked man, generally in the prime of life, and with as much elasticity in him as a ball of india rubber, and as much bounce as a game-cock. The way in which he shoots, rides, and walks, is a caution to Nimrods. He can drink his whack, play his pyramid pool, dance a polka, whistle a jig, sing a song, eat a dinner, and sit up through a wet night with any man in the Royal Army. But, alas! he is an invalid! No more fit for duty, Sir, than a broken tumbler." So much for the Indian invalid officer.

The ex-President of the United States, Mr. BUCHANAN, forwarded, through the Secretary of State for India, a silver medal, for presentation to Capt. GILLETT, Superintendent of Customs at this port, in acknowledgment of that gentleman's humane exertions some months ago on behalf of the shipwrecked crew of the *Squantum*, an American vessel laden with ice, from Boston, the particulars of the wrecking of which I gave you at the time. The compliment paid Capt. GILLETT by this recognition of his benevolent services, has been received with very great satisfaction by his fellow townsmen, among whom he numbers many very warm friends.

Of course you have heard of a horoscope—did you ever see one? If not, the following very excellent description, gathered from an article in a native magazine just published in Calcutta, may prove interesting:

"On the birth of a son the astrologer being apprized of the exact moment of birth, frames what I should call a life chart. This chart is invariably drawn upon yellow paper. The principal figure is the representation of a parti colored lily, but drawn after such a fashion that the uninitiated might mistake it for a design of one of the flowers of an Indian carpet. Within the precincts of this lily are carefully docketed the planets and stars of destiny of the child. Almost the whole writing in these life-charts is unintelligible, except to the mystical fraternity who, if they do not 'find' in, certainly give 'tongues' to, stars. As Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON said, that the idea of the Infinite requires infinite time for its realization, so the length of a life-chart appears to be limited by the limits of the purse that dictates it. A friend of mine, the only son of a millionaire father, has a life chart capable of encircling his house. These life-charts are one of the results of the doctrine of predestination, which exercises so great an influence in the East, and which is the principal cause of the stationary character of Asiatic civilization. The people have no faith in Free Will, they know that the drama they are to enact has been fixed upon by the stars before they were born and they want to know all about it and, with singular inconsistency, to try to elude some of the sentences of Fate by ordained rituals for propitiating the heavenly bodies. Hence the universal prevalence of life-chart. In them the lives of the individuals who are the subjects, are traced out from beginning to end, with greater or less brevity, according to the length of the life-charts. That of my friend spoken of above notices the occurrences of every month, and I have heard of the life-charts of princes detailing those of every minute. Life-charts do not always, or even often, verify themselves. As a rule they can verify themselves only for evil, for men can easier imagine themselves into misery than into happiness; but one case of verification strengthens the hands of superstition more than a hundred cases of falsification weakens. The unorthodox effect which is now produced in Hindus by the study of English was formerly produced by the study of Persian and Arabic, but such incidents as the verification of a life-chart or of a Brahmin's curse serve to confirm the faith of those who sometimes doubted."

It is not a little relief to the ennui of our Indian life to pass a few days in the jungle. Sporting here can hardly be compared to that on the prairies of the West; and to tell the truth English sporting gentlemen cannot come up to the mark of your backwoods or prairie huntsmen. However, they do manage to pack off to the jungle, and occasionally bag a boar or tiger in very fine style. Not long since we had a day in the jungle. It was night when we rode down to our boat, where our beds were closely packed together, and dropped down the river to our destination. At break of day we arrived at the rendezvous. Each of us had an attendant *shikarry*, and there were about forty beaters and four *puggies*. The men in this last-named profession are endowed with a most remarkable instinct. They can interpret marks on the ground in a manner incredible to the sporting novice, and they are able to trace the fresh prints of an animal through jungle, over trodden footpaths, just as surely as though it were to scatter handbills behind it, advertising its line of route. It is one of the most interesting sights I know of to see them track a slightly-wounded animal, an almost invisible drop of blood being sufficient to convince them that it *is* wounded, and the position of this blood, with reference to the footprints, telling them in what part of the body the wound is.

We advanced through the jungle to the first eligible opening, where the para were likely to break, the beaters remaining behind. We here drew lots for stations, and all being in readiness, on a given signal the beaters advanced towards us, making all sorts of horrible noises, and driving everything before them. A few hares, which, a few days before I would have given a great deal to see, surveyed me carefully, so long and closely that they must have carried away with them a tolerably distinct idea of my personal appearance. A jackal or two, and a wild cat also, passed with an air of easy confidence, as if knowing they were not the objects of our pursuit. The first beat drove out nothing—that is, no para, or hog-deer, which alone we sought. During the next beat, three large wild boar burst out close to me; but, alas! my two barrels only accelerated their speed. My second attempt proved more successful, and my delight and surprise at my own skill were a trifle to the expressions of my *shikarry's* feelings. Rushing up, he cut the animal's throat, muttering at the same time a word or two of prayer or thanksgiving to the great Allah, and as the beaters gathered round the spoils, he dilated in heroic strains on my skill and prowess, and I doubt not increased both distance and difficulties with a true poetic license. I regret to say that my future success did not verify the prophecies which at that time he confidently made.

A sausage or two, a cold potatoe salad, and a glass of iced soda-water, with the very faintest soupcon of brandy, when offered to a weary man under a burning sun, are well nigh irresistible; we were then, I think, more to be pitied than blamed when we succumbed to the blandishments of a cool-looking, tempting little basket, which arrived at the very time when we were luxuriously reclining under the shade of a spreading babool tree. Here, through a break in the jungle, we had a view of the river, and of the numerous pallah fishermen, who, like sprawling ants, were lazily floating down the rapid stream. The pallah is a rich bony fish, and the mode of catching it is somewhat peculiar; the fisherman launches a huge earthenware pot on the stream, he then throws himself on this vessel face downwards, and lowering his net, which is attached to a long pole, floats down joyfully. When a fish enters the net, it is pulled up, stabbed with a knife and dropped into the vessel, the fisherman slightly raising his body for this purpose. He then lowers the net again, and waits patiently for another victim. I have never heard of accidents occurring in this pallah fishing, but I fancy it is not devoid of danger. At any rate it must be a cool and pleasant mode of locomotion, and I beg to recommend it as a novel and exciting sport to such of your American readers as have already "done" Mount Blanc, or somersaulted over the Niagara on a tight-rope. A belief exists among the natives that in eating boneless pallah, cooked and served by dark-eyed, plump, white-shouldered houris, one of the minor enjoyments of Paradise is to consist.

The natives of different castes break over the iron bonds of superstition so often by traveling through Europe, that the occurrence is hardly worth mention. The Brahmin, of whom the least can be expected in this respect, has already some representatives in England, who are reported to be making rapid progress in their studies, and whose tales of what they see delight instead of frighten their more ignorant brothers. A Mahommedan merchant of this place, who has paid two visits to England, was relating to me but yesterday the reason of his not extending his visit, on a recent tour to England, across to the western shores of the Atlantic. While in London, a gentleman with whom he was residing, knowing that he contemplated a trip over to the Western World, asked him if he was aware of the attitude of the whites toward people of color? to which, of course, he replied that he was of opinion that the sentiment of the people on the subject of Slavery would not be averse to the reception of a native gentleman from India. That very evening an English gentleman just returned from the States was introduced to the company, and although none of the conversation seemed directed to the distinguished Indian visitor, he says: "When I heard the gentleman remark to my host that I would be kidnapped in New-York City if I entered it, I felt as though I ought to keep on the safe side, and so returned in haste to Bombay." I had a hearty laugh at his expense. He assures me that this is the reason those gentlemen who travel in Europe do not visit America—the bad impression given of Americans during the residence of the gentlemen in London.

One of the Mysore Princes, KHUTOOB-OOD-DEEN, was murdered in Calcutta by his own servants on Sunday evening, the 31st inst. The deceased was highly respected by the European society of Calcutta, in which he moved.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports—Its Difference from an International Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of yesterday's issue of the *Tribune* on "President LINCOLN'S Blockade," the editor assumes that the closing of the ports of the rebel States is a measure similar in all material points to a blockade established by one independent belligerent Power against another. Regarding the question in this light, he is "not aware that any of the speakers (in the debate on the 16th ult., in Parliament,) uttered a sentiment on this subject, at variance with the well-known American doctrine."

The "American doctrine" on the subject of blockade has no application to the case; and it is lamentable to see an American journalist contributing his influence to confound two things so essentially different as an ordinary blockade under the law of nations, and a blockade instituted by a government over the ports of a revolted district, for the purpose of reducing it to submission.

The rule which requires a blockading force to be so large as to render the ingress of an unauthorized vessel almost impossible, appears to be not very unreasonable, when restricted to the case of an ordinary blockade by one foreign power against the ports of its enemy. For, all independent nations being legally equal, it may be urged that one has as much right to enter a friendly port as another has to prevent such entrance. That A chooses to go to war with B, and blockade her ports, is no reason why C should be excluded from these ports, unless A collects an armament sufficient to enforce such exclusion. Considerations of general expediency have somewhat relaxed the strict right of neutrals, by holding that the violation of a blockade is illegal, where the blockading force is so large as to render the attempt very dangerous, though ingress may be possible.

The basis of the right to seize and confiscate neutrals attempting to break a blockade, is the temporary sovereignty which the belligerent blockading power has established over the enemy's waters adjacent to the blockaded ports. The authority of the blockaded power over those waters is, for the time being, superseded and transferred to the blockading power, who controls (as the blockaded power previously did) the access of all vessels to the blockaded district. The blockading power having assumed to legislate over its enemy's territory must, of course, have at hand the means of enforcing obedience to its decrees, otherwise its prohibition of intercourse would be mere *brutum fulmen*.

But a domestic blockade stands on entirely different grounds. The Government of every country has the right to prescribe and modify, as circumstances suggest, the mode and extent of commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The Northern and the Southern States are not two Governments, but one. "The United States of America" is the only Government known to, and recognized by foreign nations, as exercising authority over the geographical district known by that name. Consequently, when the Government of the United States, through its Chief Executive, declares that all foreign intercourse with ports in the seceded States shall be illegal, and shall subject the parties transgressing to the same pains and penalties as a breach of blockade, such declaration becomes as valid and effectual for its purpose, as a revenue act or any other law for the regulation of foreign intercourse with this country. The authority of the Government over the waters that wash the Southern ports has never been displaced, and it needs no blockading force to give a sanction to the laws of a nation over its own territory.

It must be conceded by all foreign Powers that prior to the passage of any ordinance of secession, the Government of the United States rightly exercise sovereignty over the Southern ports, and their harbors and adjacent coast waters. This sovereignty, as they must also admit, (until they recognize the independence of the seceded States,) has never been lost or superseded. Then it still exists. If so, it exists equally, in the presence or the absence of a blockading squadron. Yours, &c.

BLOCUS.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

FROM HAVANA.

American Steamships in Port—Spain and San Domingo—The Consul to Hayti Recalled—Miscellaneous and Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

There are no less than three American steamships advertised to leave this for Northern United States ports to-day—two of them, the *Columbia* and *De Soto*, for New-York; the third, or rather the *first* in the order of departure, the *Baltimore*, is now, as I sit down to write, at 8 o'clock A. M., steaming down this beautiful harbor, on her way to the port after which she is named. So, though as is supposed, from the pressure of your own domestic troubles, you are inclined to treat *Cuba* somewhat slightingly, yet she feels that she is of some little real importance, at least in a commercial point of view.

The Spanish merchant steamship *Pelago* sailed for St. Domingo on the 25th inst., taking four companies of infantry, $50,000 in cash, 200 quintals of biscuits, 42 packages of medicines, and a considerable quantity of the munitions of war, in charge of Señor Colonel Don MARCELIUS MENDOZA, second officer of the military administration. Señor Colonel Don ANTONIO GARCIA RIZO, an Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Captain General, and a civil employe, also went passengers in her. Col. RIZO has but recently returned to this island from Spain, whither he was sent with the first intelligence respecting St. Domingo, and his being thus at once dispatched to that country, bears, to my view of the subject, a rather sinister aspect.

The Spanish steam ship-of-war *Francisco de Asis* returned from Port au Prince, Hayti, 28th ult., bringing Don JAIME SALCEDO DE ESCALANTES, late Spanish Consul at that place, and Señor Don MANUEL CRUZAT, Commissioner of the Army at St. Domingo.

Why is Spain removing her Consul from Hayti? Is she about to make war upon the blacks of that country? I had thought she was rather inclined to extend her protectorate to it as well as to St. Domingo.

There was so much sickness on board the ship *Forest Eagle*—the last arrival but one, if I mistake not, with "Asiaticos free colonists" from China—that she has been sent to Mariel, there to anchor outside the Reefs, and have no communication with the shore.

A young girl, thirteen years of age—an *equestrienne*, who excited great admiration by her elegant performances at CHIARINI'S Circus last season—has been taken charge of by certain religious persons of this community, who have had her rebaptized, made a Roman Catholic of, and placed at a school at Regla. The Jesuits, of course, have had a hand in this matter; but I remember to have heard that the *love* of the scent of the tan-bark and saw-dust once imbibed, is never eradicated from the human breast, and we shall probably see, in a few months, this same young girl the pet of some circus company and the "admired of all admirers."

I perceive by a notice in the *Gaceta* that no more emancipados will be consigned *gratuitously*. The terms, however, are not stated.

The 30th ult. was the feast day of Corpus Christi. There was a very grand religious *procession* in the afternoon, in which his Excellency the Captain-General bore a distinguished position.

On the 21st ult., between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., the house of Don RAMON DE XIMENENO, in Matanzas, was feloniously entered and a large quantity of valuable jewelry and plate carried off.

There have been the usual numbers of assassinations and robberies in and near this city since my last, but as none were attended with circumstances of more than ordinary atrocity, I will not trouble you with any of the details respecting them.

The "yellow fever," I am happy to say, is not spreading with its ordinary rapidity, though the weather continues very sultry. Small-pox, however, is still very fatal in many of the over-populated districts of this city.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 29th ult., acknowledges the receipt of a file of the *Gaceta*, of Costa Rica, to 28th April last. I extract the following from the *Diario de la Marina* as being all I observe of interest:

"The Government had entered upon the preliminaries for contracting with an Engineer in the United States to undertake the exploration of the interior of the country with the object of obtaining a knowledge of its geographical situation, aspect, climate, products, ways of transport, mineral wealth, &c., &c.

The sum of $43,653 had been appropriated for the above purpose, from prepared estimates by Lieut MORTON and Mr. JEKYL, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington. In this amount is included what may be required for fixing and determining the limits of New-Granada and Nicaragua, whose Governments are to be invited to explore the territory in their respective limits."

Mr. WOLFFRUM, Engineer, entrusted by the Government with the exploration and study of a road to the Atlantic from Carthage to Moin or Al Limon, had returned from his second expedition, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. KUNTZ, Engineer, and Director of Public Works.

The old port of Caldero, and other interesting points in the Gulf of Nicoya, had also been examined by those gentlemen.

Señor Don VICENTE AGUILAR, Secretary of War and of the Treasury, had died at the capital, San José, on the 26th April.

At San José, there were rumors of an attempt being intended to disturb the public peace. The Government was proceeding with great moderation against the discontented.

COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR—Clayed has been rather active since my last advices, full rates having been paid for all classes except Floretes and Whites. Every parcel offered, Nos. 10 to 14, has been instantly purchased. The market is very firm at the following quotations: D. S., Nos. 5 to 10, 4¾@5½ reals; Nos. 11 to 12, 5¾@6¼ reals; Nos. 13 to 14, 6½@6¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 17, 7@7¾ reals; Nos. 18 to 20, 8@8¾ reals. Whites, according to quality, 9@10¾ reals ₱ arobe, f. o. b. The stock of Clayed here and at Matanzas is about 300,000 boxes, against 330,000 boxes at this period last year.

MUSCOVADOES are in some request but at low rates; 200 hhds. to be delivered at Cardenas sold here a day or since at 3¾ reals per arobe.

MOLASSES—The only transaction of which I have heard, is the purchase of a cargo of clayed, deliverable at Sierra Morena, at 1½ reals per keg. Muscovado is held at 1¾@2¼ reals per keg of 5½ gallons.

Freights are very active and vessels under neutral flags all find employment. To British Channel &c., 40s.@87s. 6d.; United States $4@$4 50 ₱ hhd. sugar, $1 75@$2 ₱ 110 galls. molasses.

Exchanges quite dull, and only A 1 paper (sterling) can be sold at 4⅜@4¾ ₱ cent. premium. Northern bills are rather in demand at 1 ₱ cent. premium. New-Orleans (short) scarce, and rates quite nominal.

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

The Proper Method of Encountering the Spanish Usurpation—Designs and Prospects of Hayti.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest you have manifested by your able article in to-day's paper, and by other editorial notices in the past, induces the writer to ask room in your columns for a few suggestions in relation to the San Domingo-Spanish imbroglio.

Much attention has been given by the American public, during the past few months, to the condition and prospects of the Republic of Hayti. This has arisen principally from the project of the Government of that Republic to secure an emigration of colored Americans thereto. President GEFFRARD has, by this wise and sagacious movement, stamped his Administration with the mark of respect. Already that project has borne fruit in the departure of four vessels from Boston, New-York and New-Haven, having in all about four hundred passengers. From the Southern States some five hundred free persons have gone direct to Hayti. The General Agent of Hayti has officers in this City, Boston, and a number of agents traveling through the Canadas and the Western States.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., instead of being, as reported, raising men to invade the South, is engaged in Canada West in organizing the vanguard of an industrial army, whose aim is to take up the power so madly flung away by the seceded States, and make of King Cotton a democratic chief, whose rule shall bless, not destroy. In other words, Mr. BROWN is organizing cotton-growing colonies among the colored people of Canada. All of the emigrants who have gone to Hayti intend to raise cotton. It is calculated that within one year Hayti would place upon the wharf of Liverpool one million bales of cotton, equal in value to the Egyptian variety, and surpassed only by the Sea Island. Thousands of emigrants have announced their intention of going, but in all probability will be deterred by this Spanish outrage.

What Hayti wants to do, is to build up a negro nationality. The TIMES has already editorially expressed its approval of the idea. To make of this country a colored man's England is the favorite ambition of its enlightened ruler. Is it not a worthy one? To secure this a fair and free development, every effort has been made to establish peaceable and equitable relations with the Dominicans, to foster industry and enterprise, and to provide for a large increase of an intelligent and industrious population. Had it not been for the treacherous conduct of SANTANA and the grasping rapacity of Spain, this would have regularly gone forward to a successful consummation.

Surely, then, the United States have an interest in this movement—first, on the ground of equity and right; secondly, on that of self interest and protection. Though the Pro-Slavery prejudices of past Administrations have hitherto caused our Government not to recognize a nation with whom our commerce is the eighth in point of importance, simply because our citizens were negroes, it is not necessary to argue the first point. For the second, if any one interested in this matter will take a map of the American Archipelago and observe the position of the Island of San Domingo, he will readily perceive why self-protection demands of the American Government its earnest action in this matter. It lies in the pathway of our California trade, and Spain, mistress of eastern part, and allowed, unmolested by any of the great Powers, to assume control of Hayti, can, with the mole St. Nicholas in her possession, control the commerce of the Gulf. Observe the position of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti, and then see if it is *safe* for the United States to allow such a Power as the Castilian to hold all three.

There is but one thing that will prevent the occupation of Sna Domingo, save a long and desolating war for self preservation on the part of Hayti; prevent the danger to American commerce *sure to come* if Spain is allowed to be mistress of the Caribbean Sea; and that is an energetic and earnest protest by the United States against the occupation, suitable representations to England and France on the subject, and an avowed determination on our part to resist such an extension of the power of slavetrading Spain.

To do this fairly, we need to recognize the nationality of the Republic of Hayti and enter into commercial and diplimatic treaties with her Government. Not only does justice and interest require this, but a sense of duty to the race that here are outcast and oppressed, comes in to aid our labor. With the recognition of the nationality of this Republic, many thousands of colored Americans would gladly make their homes under its banner. "Freedom to develope their ethnic peculiarities," is the need of the African American people, and Hayti has offered the only inviting field on the Continent for this end. Already hundreds of this people have gone, soon to be followed by thousands more. Do we not owe them something, and is not their exodus to this Republic a beneficial result, first and most largely to themselves, and in a minor degree for the whites? Then we ought to recognize Hayti among the nations as a preliminary step towards forbidding the Spanish occupation. This act alone, with our earnest protest at Madrid, will cause the Spaniard to retrace his steps.

In order to prevent the recurrence of such acts as these of SANTANA, and to insure a stable Government, will it not be well to unite the whole island under the rule of President GEFFRARD? The island naturally belongs to one Government, and it was the certain knowledge that, within five years, by the industrial and political progress of Hayti, the people of the eastern part, tired of the misrule and poverty of their feeble administration, would inevitably have gravitated to annexation with the Haytians, that induced SANTANA to sell out to Spain while he had time.

The Dominican Republic contains about 120,000 inhabitants; the Haytian about 800,000. The first occupies over one-half of the island, and by far the finest portion; yet its trade is constantly decreasing, while Haytian commerce is raidly augmenting.

To put an end to misrule, develop the resources of the whole island, and establish a stable Government, and let the United States recognize the independence and nationality of Hayti; vigorously protest against the Spanish occupation; and in conjunction with France and England, (and Spain, if she sees fit to accept the alternative,) submit to the people of San Domingo the question of incorporation as a part of the Haytian Republic, or separate existence as heretofore. There is no doubt in the minds of those who know the condition of affairs there of the result of such a vote. It would largely be in favor of Hayti.

The Dominican Republic owes Spain a million of dollars. Hayti might assume this debt under equitable arrangements, and in return for this, the United States, France, England, and Spain should jointly or severally guarantee her independence and national existence.

The writer has merely thrown out these suggestions. Believing that in this tropical tendency of the African people upon the American continent, and in the preservation of Haytian nationality, there is a great progressive movement going forward, having for its purpose the rehabilitation of the negro, and the securing for him a position among the potent and positive human forces on this continent, not to be passed by in scorn, and always compelling recognition in some form, he desires to impress this fully upon the American mind. The present moment is the one which offers to our statesmen the opportunity of recognizing these tropical forces. There are in North, South, Central America and the Gulf Islands, over twelve millions of persons, more or less imbued with African blood. In the Gulf Islands they largely predominate over all other races, and are growing every year. They cannot be ignored, must be recognized, and therefore thinking men will examine these tendencies and forces which operate upon them. Hayti is the nucleus around which will grow their ethnic and national existence. Is it not best therefore to recognize, to aid as the superior race the struggling race, and to crush out all such attempts as that of Spain by a determined opposition?

There is one resource left in the hands of Hayti, and that is resistance. That there will be no hesitation in taking this step, the history of the people who burned their towns and desolated their fields, that they might not shelter the invader, clearly proves. If the Dominicans have risen, Hayti will be involved, and President GEFFRARD will *not for a moment hesitate at throwing a liberating force into Cuba and Porto Rico*, raise the slaves, and wage there the same war of extermination against Slavery, that his fathers waged in Hayti against their old masters. But President GEFFRARD does not desire this. He knows that by the growth of a *free* industrial community, raising the same products as are produced by slave labor, through the energy and ability of the same race, who are elsewhere enslaved, he can, at a *less cost, abolish Slavery* in Cuba and Porto Rico, lift up his race, and make them respected before the world. Shall he not be allowed to work out this peaceful ambition and generous hope? It depends, to a great extent, upon the people and Government of the United States, whether he shall be allowed to do this or not. Will not our California and West India shippers move in this matter by memorializing the Administration to take action therein? If the Press will aid them, and thus a proper public feeling be aroused, our State Department will do its duty. Respectfully,

UN AMI DES NOIRS.

The Troubles in Newfoundland.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from Newfoundland:

"An attempt was made on Monday evening last, May 13, to fire Alvon cottage, the residence of Dr. FIELD, the Protestant Bishop of the island, which was fortunately discovered before the fire had obtained any headway, or the destruction of the cottage, and possibly the whole of Fort William, in close proximity to which the cottage is situate, would have been the result. The Bishop himself was quietly walking through the street, at the same time—which was the evening of the day the Assembly met, and an hour or two before the firing of the troops upon the mob, mentioned above—and was pelted with stones! Protestant members of the House and Council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police to protect them from the like usage. About an hour after the attempt to burn the Bishop's house, Judge ROBINSON's stable, was burned to the ground, with horses, cows, carriages, hay, &c.; his residence being with difficulty preserved from the same fate. Judge ROBINSON is a Protestant. Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, the country residence of the Hon. the Attorney-General was totally destroyed, with cattle and everything on the premises, the only thing saved being a solitary cow. Persons who endeavored to save articles were assailed with a shower of stones. The young trees planted in the grounds were destroyed, and agricultural implements removed to a distance were thrown into the burning ruins and consumed. The loss is from $5,000 to $6,000, and the insurance but $1,500. Attempts have been made since to fire the residences of other gentlemen connected with the Government.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, the steam tug *Blue Jacket* was dispatched, with a detachment of troops, to Harbor Main, the scene of the first bloodshed at the late election, a mob having destroyed the returning officer's house and cattle. This gentleman, at the close of the polls on election day, declared the nominees of the R. C. Bishop (or *liberal* party) duly elected, but hastened, the next morning, to the nearest stipendiary magistrate, and made oath that the return so made was compulsory, having reason to fear that if he acted otherwise, both he and his family would be murdered. And this is the first result—his house and cattle were burned. Providentially, he and his family escaped with their lives.

I have just heard that the premises of Mr. MOORE, in Harbor Grace, have been fired. Mr. MOORE was one of the gentlemen who had the hardihood to oppose the R. C. Bishop's nominees—and again, this is the result!

The telegraph lines near St. Johns have been cut almost daily for three weeks past, and Mr. McKAY, the active manager of the lines, has his hands full to keep communication open."

Reception of the Minister from Granada.

Señor Don MARCELLINO HURTADO presented his credentials to the President on June 4, and was received as Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Granadian Confederacy. In his address to President LINCOLN he said:

"The settlement of the claims of American citizens, in the manner provided for in the Convention, is an evident proof of the desire of both Governments to foster and cultivate the friendly relations which exist between them; and I assure your Excellency that I shall neglect no opportunity conducive to this end."

The letter which I am the bearer contains assurances to your Excellency of the friendly dispositions of the Government and People of New Granada towards the Government and People of the United States; and I have been specially enjoined to make these sentiments manifest to your Excellency. The present disturbed condition of this country, will, therefore, awaken the deepest sympathies through the whole of New-Granada; and in those distant shores many a heart will echo the fervent hope which I now express, that Providence may guide you in fulfilling your duties as the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and enable you soon to restore peace, order and union throughout this land.

To which the President made the following reply:

Mr. HURTADO: I receive with pleasure a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the Granadian Confederacy. Your country contains one of the principal highways of commerce and intercourse between the Atlantic and the Pacific States of this Union. The people of the two countries cannot, therefore, be strangers to each other; they must be friends, and in some measure allies. It shall be no fault of mine if they ever cease to be such.

The Republican system of Government, which has been adopted so generally on this continent, has proved its adaptation to what is the first purpose of Government everywhere—the maintenance of national independence. It is my confident hope and belief that this system will be found, after sufficient trials, to be better adapted everywhere than any other to other great interests of human society—namely, the preservation of peace, order and national prosperity. I sincerely hope that this may be the happy result of the experiment of the system in your country.

I bid you welcome, Sir, to the society of the capital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 300, 330, 331, 214, 236, 240, 264, 266, 273, 282, 284, 289, 290, 277, 335, 339, 341, 342, 344, 345.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3166, 4015, 4077, 3850, 1934, 3136, 3260, 3266, 3310, 3598, 3819, 3956½, 4005, 4009, 4014, 4161, 958, 1360, 1508, 2101, 2164, 2278, 2335, 2735, 2601, 2896, 2963, 3119, 3258, 3338, 3752, 3795, 3838, 3839, 3844, 3879, 3945, 3955, 3994, 4013, 4017, 4024, 4044, 4058, 4063, 4069, 4062, 4100, 4121, 4131, 4173, 4260, 4264, 4305, 4311, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4330, 4339, 4339½, 4341, 4345, 4347, 4350, 4357, 4361, 4364, 4365, 4392, 4397, 4405, 4416, 4417, 4419, 4431.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1611, 583, 1613, 1513½, 1665, 1665, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1817, 1853, 1885, 1887, 1889. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1624, 1513½, 1608, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. *Part II*—Nos 931, 1183, 866, 1338, 1328, 1333, 1339, 1040, 406, 1306, 1341, 1342, 1343, 390, 557.

The Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Will of Mrs. Jane A. Blankman.—The propenent, Edmon Blankman, Esq., by his counsel, examined as witnesses, to substantiate and prove the will in question, in addition to the witnesses already examined in his behalf,

Mr. William Hollister, Freight Agent of the Central Railroad Company, who testified that he knew Mr. Maillard, the subscribing witness to the will, for about fifteen years prior to his death, and had lived and traveled with him, and had seen him write and sign his name from two hundred and fifty to a thousand times, and that he was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature and writing of Mr. Maillard to the will now presented for probate was genuine; and that the first time he saw the will was when it was shown him by the contestants and their counsel, E. T. Wood, in the Surrogate's office last Fall, or in the early part of Winter, and that he then and there expressed to them the same opinion and belief as he did now; that he had only seen Mr. Blankman for the first time to speak to him about one week ago.

Henry Brink was next sworn as a witness, and he testified that he had known Mr. Maillard for eight years prior to his death; that he had in that time seen him write very often; that witness was bookkeeper in Libby's Hotel, and had seen Mr. Maillard write and make his signature very frequently; that he was first called on to examine the signature to this will by Mr. Funk and another man by the name of Wood, one of the contestants' Counsel, sometime last November or in December, or perhaps it might be in January; and that he, the witness, had a thorough knowledge of Maillard's handwriting, and that in his opinion the signature and address of Mr. Maillard to the will now produced, was genuine, and in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard; witness further testified that the address of Mr. Maillard written on the will had been altered and defaced since the first time he saw it in the Surrogate's Office; that the opinion which he now entertained and expressed regarding the genuineness of the writing was the same which he expressed to the contestants' counsel last Fall or Winter, when shown the will for the first time.

William R. Cason was also sworn as a witness. He is the agent of the United States Dispatch Express Company; that he knew Maillard during his lifetime, and for one year just prior to his death had seen him write every day; that he knew his handwriting well, and that for a year prior to his death, he, Maillard, varied and changed his style of writing in consequence of continued illness, caused by a tumor which he had on the left side of his neck, and that at times he was exceedingly nervous; that the name and signature of Mr. Maillard, and the address following it on the will now produced was in the proper and genuine handwriting of Mr. Maillard. This witness further testified that he distinctly remembered the time and the day when Mr. Maillard went to the house of Mrs. Blankman to witness the will in question; that it was the 13th day of August, 1859; and that he (Maillard) told him (the witness) that very day, where he was going. Mr. Brady then offered to prove by this witness that on the Monday following the execution of the will, he (Maillard) stated to the witness that he had witnessed Mrs Blankman's will. To this proposition the contestants' counsel objected. Mr. Brady then remarked that it was not strictly according to the rules of evidence, but still he felt it his duty to make the offer; and as the other side had objected to its being received, he would not press the offer. The witness further testified that he first saw the will in the Surrogate's office, in November or December last, and that since that time the writing in Maillard's name and address had been altered; that he had been brought over to look at the will once by Mr. Wood, on behalf of the contestants.

Langstoff N. Crow was also sworn as a witness. He testified that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Blankman; that he had seen Mrs. Blankman (whose will was now produced) write, and that he knew her signature and her handwriting; and that the signature to the will now shown him was in the proper handwriting of the deceased Jane A. Blankman. The witness further testified that he sold the house in Thirty-fourth street, where Mr. and Mrs. Blankman resided, to Mr. Edmon Blankman; and that he, Edmon Blankman, paid him for the same, and that the deed was made out in his wife's name; and that Mr. and Mrs. Blankman lived upon the most affectionate and amiable terms.

F. A. Firman, Professor of the French language, was also sworn as a witness. He testified that he knew Mrs. Blankman since September, 1859, to the time of her death; that during all that time, except two months, he had visited her house three, and sometimes four times a week, to give lessons in the French language; that he had seen her write nearly every time he so visited her, and that he knew her handwriting and her signature, and that the signature to the will now produced was in the proper handwriting of Jane A. Blankman, the deceased; that he had frequently met visitors at Mrs. Blankman's house, and that he had met and seen Mr. Henry Bolton there; and that Mr. and Mrs. Blankman lived upon the most affectionate and amicable terms together.

Edward C. Matthews was next sworn as a witness. He testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Maillard as clerk a year before his death; that he had seen him write every day; that he knew his signature and handwriting; that the signature of Mr. Maillard and the address following after it on the will now produced was in the handwriting of Mr. Maillard. The witness further testified that he first saw the will in December last, and that the writing in Maillard's name and address had been altered and tampered with since he first saw it. The witness also stated that Mr. Maillard's writing and signature used to vary very much during the last year of his life, in consequence of his sickness, and that at times he was very nervous.

Jacob Gosche was the next witness produced and sworn. He stated that he knew Mrs. Blankman during her life time; that in March, 1860, he had occasion with her to look over her papers relative to the sale of some articles of furniture at her house; that during this interview Mrs. Blankman showed him among other papers the will now offered for probate, and requested witness to read the same, which he did, and that this was one and the same will now produced which he had so read at Mrs. Blankman's request; that Mrs. Blankman remarked at the time when handing the will to the witness, "There, read that and see how much I love Edmon," meaning her husband.

This witness was subjected to a very lengthy cross-examination, but nothing was brought out which in any manner or in the slightest degree contradicted his statement made in his examination in chief.

Mr. Parsons, Paying Teller of the Chemical Bank, was next sworn as a witness.—He testified that Mrs. Jane A. Blankman, the deceased, had been a depositor in their Bank for six or seven years past as J. Augusta Bennett, and afterwards as and in the name of Jane A. Blankman; that he knew her signature very well, and that the signature to the will now produced was in her, Jane A. Blankman's own proper handwriting; that he had been shown the will by Mr. Funk, and another on the part of the contestants, for the first time in November last, and that he had never been shown the will by Mr. Blankman, or by any person in his behalf.

Hannah Hossenger was also examined and sworn as a witness: She testified that she was a servant in Mrs. Blankman's family for nearly three years; that she remembered Mr. Maillard and Mr. Bolton coming to the house of Mrs. Blankman in the month of August, 1859, and going up stairs in the front room, second story; and that after they left, she saw paper, pens and ink-stands on the table; that both Mr. Bolton and Mr. Maillard used to visit Mrs. Blankman often before and after her marriage; that she also recollected Mr. Bolton coming to the house a few days after Mrs. Blankman had returned from Niagara in August, 1859, and going in the front room, second story, and doing some writing; she also testified that on many occasions she heard Mrs. Blankman call Mr. Bolton "Harry." This witness was subjected to a very long cross-examination—and at one time she said or exclaimed to the cross examining counsel, "Why, a person ought to have a head as long as from here to you (some sixteen feet) to answer all your questions." She also testified that she deposited the tin box wherein the will was found in the cedar closet herself, by the directions of Mrs. Blankman.

Walker was next examined—He stated that he was a carman, and that in April, a year ago, he moved Mr. and Mrs. Blankman's furniture from the Twelfth-street house to the house in Thirty-fourth street; that he distinctly remembered Mrs. Blankman giving him the tin box wherein she kept her valuable papers, and told him to deliver that to Hannah, and tell her to put it in the cedar closet, and that he did as she directed him to do, and that he saw Hannah place the said tin box in the cedar closet.

Joseph B. Nones was next called as a witness. He testified that he was a Notary and Commissioner, and that he knew Mr. Maillard for six or seven years before his death; that he had seen him write very often, and many times seen him sign his name, and that he knew his signature and handwriting, and that the signature and address of Mr. Maillard to the will now produced, was the proper and genuine handwriting of said Maillard.

Liability of Ship-owners for Supplies Furnished to the Master.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Wm. H. Kentzel, respondent, vs. Edwin R. Kirk et al., appellants.—This was an action to make the owners of a vessel responsible for supplies furnished upon the request of the master.

The respondent on the 1st of September, 1856, was a store-keeper in Jersey City, dealing with vessels. On that day, the master of the schooner *Moonlight* came into his store and bought an outfit in provisions for the schooner, for a round voyage he was about making to the West Indies and other ports. The amount of the bill was $296 88. The bill was purchased in the name of the vessel, on a credit of three months, and nothing was said to respondent at the time of the purchase by the master, that he was running the vessel on shares, nor did he have any knowledge of the fact, but supposed he was dealing with the master of a vessel in need of supplies, and of course to that extent the accredited agent of the owners. At the time of the purchase, the master told plaintiff she needed such stores, and what voyage she was going on. The vessel lay at Elizabethport, at the time of the purchase, and the good were shipped by the plaintiff to, and were received on the schooner, and enabled her to make her voyage. It appeared further, in proof, that the schooner had originally been built for the captain to command her, under an understanding that he was to do her business; notwithstanding he had run the vessel on shares, yet he had been in the habit of buying supplies for the vessel in ports where the owners did not reside, for which they paid, and also in having repairs made on her, for which the owners paid, and of doing with the vessel as other captains did, and the owners never objected to his ordering repairs to be done. It also appeared in evidence, that after this bill was contracted, all the owners except one, who owned one-eighth of the vessel, were willing to pay this bill. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff.

From an order denying a new trial, and judgment thereon, the owners appealed to the General Term.

By the Court: CLERKE, P. J.—It will not be disputed, I presume, if the owner charters his vessel to the master for a certain period, he covenanting to victual and man her at his own cost, is to be deemed the owner *pro hac vice* (Hallett v. Col. Ins. Co., 8 J. R., 252), and he, like any other charterer under similar circumstances, is alone responsible for supplies furnished for the intended voyage. But it is contended on behalf of the plaintiff, where the transaction is not a positive chartering, but a letting of the vessel on shares, although the master engaged with the owners to provide the supplies at his own cost, that the owners are still liable unless the person from whom they are purchased is aware of the arrangement.

The distinction taken by elementary writers seems to be very frequently, though not invariably, recognized. It is laid down by them, that, in the absence of any notice to the plaintiff that the vessel was let on shares, or of an opportunity by reasonable care and caution to ascertain the fact, the case would appear to be the ordinary one of the master of a vessel buying necessary supplies for the voyage.

The charge of the Judge was in conformity with this rule, which I think is tenable on principle, and the weight of authority. Indeed, the evidence would have authorized him to charge still more favorably for the plaintiff. The master in his deposition testifies that he ran the vessel on shares; that he was to receive one-half the earnings and to pay one-half the disbursements. This seemed to have made it a joint concern; the owners, even as between them and the master, were to be liable for one-half of the disbursements incurred, it is to be presumed, either for repairing or manning or for furnishing supplies.

To be sure, he says in answer to the question, "Who was to provision the vessel?" that he was; yet as provisioning was certainly a part of the disbursements, and as he expressly says one half of the disbursements were to be defrayed by the owners, I cannot believe that he meant to say that he was to provision the vessel exclusively out of his share at his own expense, but that it was to be done through his agency and personal attention.

It also appears from his testimony that the owners dismissed the master at Key West, and that they took possession of the vessel and of the stores purchased of the plaintiff, which remained unconsumed.

When, in addition to this, we consider that the credit was expressly given to the vessel—that there was nothing in the transaction to induce the plaintiff to suppose that there was any special arrangement between the owners and master—that he had ordered repairs which were paid for without objection by the owners, and that seven-eighths of them in value had ratified the master's authority, by expressing their willingness to pay this demand—I think if the Judge erred at all it was in not telling the Jury that there was no testimony in the case to exempt the owners from their general liability.

With regard to the objection that the stores were purchased in Jersey City instead of Newark, I am not aware that the master is restricted in his purchases to the port where the vessel lies. He has a discretion to purchase in a neighboring port, if it is more convenient for him to do so, and if he can deal more advantageously for the owners. Of this he is the judge. The other objections are equally untenable.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

C. Donohue for appellant; D. McMahon for respondents.

A Partnership Trouble, and What Came of It.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Thomas Brien vs. Denis Snow.—This action was brought to recover for alleged slanderous words spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleges that on the 25th of September, 1860, the defendant, in the presence of quite a number of other persons, called him a damned thief, and that he, the defendant, could prove it. The plaintiff claims to have been much injured in his character by reason of these slanderous words spoken, and claims damages to the extent of $1,000. The defendant alleges that at the time the words were spoken the plaintiff and defendant were partners in business in this City, and that the plaintiff, before these words were spoken, appropriated a large amount of the proceeds of the partnership property, which he refused to account for, and the defendant, therefore, becoming somewhat irritated, made use of the language of which plaintiff complains. Verdict for plaintiff for $75

John Townsend for plaintiff; Stewart and Van Loon, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

A ROBBER.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Gleason, a boy seventeen years of age, was tried for robbery of a German by the name of Buck, who was sure that somebody knocked him down and took his money; but he was not so clear as to the identification of the prisoner. For the defence, an *alibi* was attempted to be proved. The jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of assault and battery, recommending the prisoner to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

BAD MONEY.

Herman Miller, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

No further trials were had, and after the arraignment of several prisoners, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock to take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Gambling—John A. Westfor.
For Felonious Assault—Patrick Houston, Peter Ulil, John Drake, Henry Trowkler, Henry Walters.
For Burglary—Morris Flynn.
For Forgery—William O'Neil.
For Larceny—James Johnson, Patrick McGrogan, Jerome Stevens, James Cornell, Sophia Leary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

White and Sheffield vs. Munroe et al.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

McReady et al. vs Woodhull et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD J.—*Agnew vs. O'Donell.*—Motion granted unless parties consent to a reference. $10 costs to abide event.

McMilty vs. Beecher—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

In the matter of the Petition of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, for leave to mortgage Real Estate—Reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to take proof of the matters set forth in the petition, and report the same with his opinion, as to whether the same should be granted.

The People's Bank vs. Horn—Motion denied.

Skinner vs. Ottinger—Motion denied.

Robertson vs. McReuen—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 6.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81.cou	81¾	720 Del. & H. Can. Co..	80
6,000 do	81½	10 Hudson River R.R.	33
8,000 do	84¼	50 do	32¼
5,000 U. S 5s, '74. cou	78	20 do	31
11,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. Nts.	102¼	100 Harlem R. R. Pref	25½
9,000 do	102½	150 do	25
600 do	102½	200 Reading Railroad..	31
2,000 N Y. St 6s, '65.	101	300 do	30¾
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..	90	50 Harlem Railroad..	10⅞
7,000 Mo. State 6s	40	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	24⅛
5,000 do s10	40	50 do	24⅛
5,000 do s5	39¾	150 do	24
1,000 Tenn. St s6, '90.	40½	35 Panama Railroad	106
5,000 N. C. State 6s	51	100 Ill. C. R. scrip..s10	64
2,000 Cal. Large Bds.'7s	74	100 do c	64¾
3,000 Erie R. Bds. '75..	52½	100 do s15	64
1,000 Har. 1st mt. Bds.	96	100 do s30	63
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bds.	70¾	600 do	63
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	90¾	850 do c	65
1,000 do	90¼	25 do s12	64
1,000 Clev. & T. S.F.b.	72	50 do c	64¾
10 Metropolitan Bank.	83	50 do	61⅝
11 Bank Commerce	79½	50 do c	64⅝
21 do	79	150 do s60	60
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	62¾	100 do s3	64¼
50 do	62¼	135 Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅛
50 do s10	62	200 do s30	57
25 do	62	65 do	57¼
1,200 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	72	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	21¾
100 do snwk	71⅞	150 do	21
450 do s5	72	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	51
13 do	72¼	50 do s10	33
150 Erie Railroad	21¾	20 do	33¾
75 do	21⅝	20 do	33⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou..	84¼	20 Bank of America..	96
2,000 do c	84⅝	16 Bank of New York	79¾
2,000 U. S. 6s. '81 Reg.	84¾	200 Erie Railroad	21⅛
3,000 U. S. 5s, '71 cou..	78	250 do	21⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	77¾	25 Hud. Riv. R.	32
5,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. N.	102½	25 do	33
11,000 Virginia State 6s	45⅜	10 Chic. & Is. R.	33
2,000 do	45¼	50 Harlem R.	10¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	39⅞	50 do	10⅜
7,000 do	39⅞	200 Reading R	30⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	40¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	40⅞
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	100 M.S. & N.Ia.G.Stk.	21¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	71	10 Panama R.	106
25 Corn Ex. Bank	75	50 do	106⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	61½	100 Ill. Cen. R. S. s60	60
110 do	61	200 do	64
50 do	60⅞	350 Galena & Chi. R.	56¾
50 do s30	60⅜	100 do b30	56⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅞	100 do b3	56¾
100 do s60	70¾	25 do	57
100 do s3	71⅞	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	21

THURSDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat weaker to-day than on Wednesday. The decline is not important on either the Railway Share or State Stock list, taking New-York Central and Missouri as the standards. But the feeling was generally heavy, and in some instances, as on Hudson River and Illinois Central, the fall is equal to 1 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Shares fell off 2@2½ ₱ cent., while Panama, with which they generally sympathize, was stiff at 106½@107 ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were steady and Treasury paper firm for the January issues. There was no marked feature in either the Share or Board dealings of the day. The turn of the market in the former is against Illinois Central, and now that the pressure for cash Stock is over for the time being, the *Bears* in the Stock are encouraged to sell it down, and with the more confidence because the New-York rates are still in advance of the latest London quotations. Late in the afternoon, the general market was dull, but prices about steady; New-York Central, 72 ₱ cent. bid; Missouri, 39⅞@40; Illinois Central, 63½@64.

We learn that the Congress of the so-called Confederate States, before adjourning from Montgomery, passed an act to suspend the payment of all debts to the North during the present hostilities. Our information is, that the act amounts to even more than a suspension—it prohibits the payment or transmission of moneys to citizens of the North pending the War, but under what penalties against the debtor, if inclined to pay, is not stated. The fact that such a measure was passed is understood to be received through a letter from a member of the Davis Cabinet; although no official publication of the act has yet been made, even at Montgomery, so far as the public of the North are advised. The confiscation, for the time, of Northern claims, by several of the separate States, through the proclamations of their Governors, or the general orders of their military authorities, is sufficiently scandalous, without this general act of seizure; but the presumption is that this favorite policy of punishing the loyal States of the Union would not have been complete, if not indorsed by the whole Confederate Congress.

The deliveries of English and French Gold, this morning, from the steamers *City of Washington* and *Australasian*, amount altogether to the equivalent of about $2,492,000. The consignees by the first-named vessel have already been reported. The manifest of the Cunarder is as follows:

FROM ENGLAND.

Chas. Luling	£2,000	Dallett & Bliss	£800
F. Skinner & Co	1,150	Abr'm Bell's Sons	2,000
W. S. & C. H. Thomson & Co	1,500	J. H. Brower & Co.	2,000
Dollner, Potter & Co.	1,700	T. & H. Messenger	4,100
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	1,500	Christ. Jay & Hess.	7,500
D. H. Arnold	1,550	F. L. Brauns & Co., Baltimore	2,000
Horton D. Walker, Portsmouth, N. H.	4,200	Laumann & Kemp	1,122
McCready Mott & Co.	1,000	Austin Baldwin & Co.	1,160
Otis Daniell, Boston	1,809	Rothschild, Bernheimer & Co.	2,000
Cammann & Co	3,000	Pierce & Bacon	5,000
Bank of Commerce	50,000	F. Butterfield & Co.	10,000
Wm Whitlock Jr	1,500	Wakeman, Dimon & Co	2,300
Marcuse & Baltzer	10,000	Tapscott & Co	1,800
Wm. Seball & Co	10,000	C. M. Connolly & Co.	353
M. Morgan & Son	20,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	35,700
Chemical Bank	10,000	Order	6,500
Hart & Co	5,865		
Howland & Aspinwall	3,000		
Total			£211,300

FROM HAVRE.

Wm. Schall & Co	$27,774	J. H. Brewer & Co	3,000
Bilin & Sander	59,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	55,000
Leopold & Huffer	50,000	Grand Total	$242,774
Ferrier & Co	40,000		
Geo C. Lord & Co	8,000		

These large arrivals of Gold make no difference to-day in the rates of Exchange. A large portion of the Gold comes to parties who had issued their paper 30@60 days in payment of the bills sent out for the purchase of Gold late in April and early in May. To this extent no returns have to be made for it. The Bankers' rates on London continue to rule 105½@106 ₱ cent.

The Loan Commissioners of Indiana, who present, for public bidding in this City, $1,200,000 of the War Loan of that State, make the following statement:

The Loan Commissioners of the State of Indiana desire to state, in presenting proposals for a loan of $1,200,000 under a law of the State, approved May 13, 1861, for obtaining money for repelling invasion and providing for the public defence, that the funded debt of the State on this date is as follows:

5 per cent	$5,322,500 00
2½ per cent	2,054,773 50
Total	$7,377,273 50

For the interest on which, and the reduction of the principal, ample provision is made by taxation.

The above-named law authorizes a loan for war purposes in aid of the Government, of $2,000,000, of which it is not deemed needful to offer here more than $1,200,000, and $300,000 in Indiana, in all $1,500,000, the payments of which can be received in nine monthly instalments, the first tenth being required on the acceptance of bids. Under the law a special tax of 5 cents on each $100 in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which is to be *collected annually until this issue of Bonds is paid or redeemed.* In addition to which, a regular tax of 2 cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of 5 cents, is levied for reducing the State debt. Making in all, for the years 1861 and 1862, 7 cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter 10 cents on each $100 in value of taxables in the State; all of which, and also all annual surplus of the general revenue above expenditures, is made by law *specially applicable to the reduction of this loan.*

The assessment of real and personal property in the State for 1861 is estimated by the present Auditor of State at $450,000,000.

The seven cent taxation upon which for the year 1861 is	$315,000
Deducting for collections and delinquencies, say 20 ₱ cent	63,000
Leaves net	$252,000
The interest on the whole two millions, if borrowed, is	120,000
Leaving excess for reducing principal of the debt from revenue of 1861	$132,000
And same for 1862	132,000
The ten cent taxation provided for the years 1863 and thereafter each year, net, would be $240,000, which would amount in seven years to	$1,680,000
Making, without referring to increase of taxables or excess of general revenues above expenditures, the sum of	$1,944,000

Being, with such additions, in nine years, provision equal to the whole principal of the debt.

The $300,000 of the loan reserved for Indiana is offered for sale at Indianapolis on the 22d inst., the same date as bids are receivable here. We learn, however, that $125,000 of this part of the loan has been taken at *par* by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

By the late general banking law of Indiana, no securities can hereafter be received by the Auditor as a basis for circulation, excepting Indiana or United States bonds or stocks, and all banks in the State having deposited bonds or stocks of other States for the issue of bank notes, are required within a fixed period to substitute Indiana or United States Stocks in their place.

It is provided by a law of the General Assembly of the State, recently passed, that whatever provision is made by the General Government for the reimbursement of this proposed debt to be incurred by the State in furnishing soldiers in its behalf, shall be applicable to the discharge of this loan.

No new debt can be created by the State under its Constitution, except for the purposes contemplated by the law for this loan, and providing for deficits of State revenue for interest and expenses, as will be seen by the following Section 5 of Article 10:

"SEC. 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted, on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defence."

We therefore submit whether any State, thus unexpectedly called upon to incur obligations to sustain the General Government in war, more amply and certainly provides for the discharge of such obligations, in addition to the assumption or reimbursement thereof by the General Government, than Indiana.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

June.		Premium.	June.		Premium.
5..	Philadelphia..	Par.	1..	Louisville	1 @ 1⅛
5..	Boston	Par.	1..	Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
5..	Baltimore	⅛@ ¾	3..	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
5..	Washington..	3 @ 3½	3..	Pittsburgh	2½@ 2¾
3..	Chicago	unsettled	4..	Canada	⅛@ ¾
8..	Milwaukee	7 @ 7½	1..	Sandusky, O.	1 @ 1⅛
3..	Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜	1..	Lecompton, K.	12 @13
1..	St. Louis	unsettled			

The overdue coupons on the fourth and fifth Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company are marketable with Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street. They will also purchase the part due coupons on the unsound Bonds of the Company. See advertisement.

It is reported that a quiet, but somewhat extensive movement is on foot among certain houses representing heavy English capitalists to obtain control of a prospective supply of Cotton for English consumption. The plan is to dispatch agents of English houses to the Southern market with large awards of 90-day Exchange Bills on England, with which to *buy and store* cotton, against the return of more settled and certain means of transportation to England *via New-York*. The scheme, of course, proceeds upon the presumptiou that Southern Planters will prefer to sell what Cotton they may have for good English Exchange, to letting it go for the Bonds of the Confederate States of America, according to Mr. COBB's plan; and that the United States Government, at the proper time, will interpose no obstacle to the movement of Cotton for English account. In this manner England, and not the C. S. A., will have the control of the Cotton crop.

The Latest and Most Authentic Details as to the Supply of Cotton.

From the London Economist.

The future supply of cotton to this country is the subject on which public attention is just now especially fixed, and on which it ought to be especially fixed. It has, in the present state of America, an interest only too apparent. We hope that there is still no reason to apprehend a sudden break up of the industrial organization of the South, which would be a greater present evil than Slavery itself, great as that is; we hope there is no probability of a servile war, which is but another name for the same calamity, with the addition of innumerable massacres and inconceivable atrocities; and, except from such causes as these, we do not apprehend any danger to the cotton crop of the "Confederate" States, or to any serious portion of it. Still, when such a calamity is within the range of discussion, it is fitting to have the last material facts on the subject present to our minds. From a table just issued by the Board of Trade, it appears that we last year imported more cotton than we ever did before. The aggregate quantity so imported from all quarters was 1,390,938,752 pounds, while in the three highest of the previous years it was:

	Pounds.
1856	1,023,886,304
1858	1,034,342,176
1859	1,225,989,072

showing an augmentation over last year—the highest previous year—of 165,000,000 pounds. Nearly the whole of this additional quantity has been sent to us from America, stimulated doubtless by the events of revolution and the evident uncertainty of the future. The figures are:

IMPORT OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Pounds.
1860	1,115,890,608
1859	961,707,264
Increase	154,183,314

This source of cotton supply is, therefore, to use a "slang," but a clear phrase of the market, discontinued. We have received it at an earlier period than we otherwise should have done, because circumstances make it convenient or necessary for us to do so. We must not consider the apparent increase, therefore, as an indication of a permanent augmentation in the fertility of the source of supply. It is an anticipation, and as such will diminish what is future as much as it enhances what is past. The effect of the American disorders has not on the whole been to augment our supplies very materially. As we should anticipate, the time has not been sufficient. By far the greatest proportional augmentation is in the West Indies, which is, however, so inconsiderable a market as scarcely to tell on the whole import. It sent us, however,

	Pounds.		Pounds.
In 1859	592,256	In 1860	1,050,784

which is an enormous augmentation, though the quantity received in 1860 is, nevertheless, smaller than 1,433,568 pounds, the quantity received in the very exceptional year 1857, when the American supply was deficient. What is now received from the West Indies is, however, much more than that received from thence in any other year save that one only. The supply from British India has augmented very largely during the last three years. The quantities are:

	Pounds.
1858	132,722,576
1859	192,330,880
1860	204,141,161

But here, again, the supply is not so good as in 1857, when we received from India 250,338,144 pounds. The supplies from the Mediterranean show a slight increase, 44,036,608 pounds having been received from thence in 1860, against 38,106,608 pounds in 1850; and there is a slight falling off in the imports from "other countries," the *et cetera* of the account. The most encouraging aspect of the subject is to look back for ten years. Considering the portentous development of the cotton production of the Southern States of America, it might well have been expected that other sources of supply would have been materially stinted, if not wholly extinguished. The reverse, however, has been the case. A single source of supply (Brazil) shows a diminution; the rest show an augmentation.

Quantities of Raw Cotton Imported into the United Kingdom from Various Countries.

	1850. lbs.	1860. lbs.
United States	493,153,112	1,115,890,608
Brazil	30,299,982	17,286,864
Mediterranean	18,331,414	44,036,608
British Possessions in the East Indies	118,872,742	204,141,168
British West Indies and British Guiana	228,913	1,050,784
Other countries	2,090,698	8,532,720
Total	663,576,861	1,390,938,752

showing that, notwithstanding the eager pressure of American competition, other countries have been able to develop their cultivation effectively, and that some, as the British West Indies have managed to advance with marvelous rapidity. If, then, our American supply should be shortened, what may we not fairly and reasonably expect? If under the most favorable circumstances what we see has been done, what might we not expect under the excitements of high price and scarcity? It is possible—though any speculation on so shifting and involved a subject, is but a bare speculation—that the consequences of the present struggle in America may, as far as the production of cotton is concerned, be exactly those which for our own interest, and the interest of the world, we should most wish. We wish for a steady high price of cotton, not a speculative, extravagant price, but such a price as would give a healthy stimulus to production in various countries, and would draw capital to the places where it is required, and where its use may be so effective. A long period, not of destructive war, but of diffused confusion in America—a period, not of annihilated production, but of straightened and hampered production, would produce this result; and if so, when we remember what the importance of the cotton crop is to us, and what the interior of the most productive Slave State really is, we may think it worth all the disunion and all the other evils with which every mail from beyond the Atlantic is at present laden.

The Weather and the Crops.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of June 5, says:

"The weather has been quite warm the last few days, the thermometer ranging from 75 to 88. Heavy rains have fallen, with a damp and sultry atmosphere, highly favorable for corn, but well calculated to injure the wheat, now just in bloom, but as the weather during all May was cool, preventing it from growing ranaly and rapidly, the danger from rust is not so great as it would be otherwise. We hear some complaints regarding wheat, but the advices generally, from all parts of the country, are highly favorable for the growing crops. In some places the army worm has done considerable injury, and a correspondent from an adjoining county in Kentucky says that the wheat in his section is seriously damaged, whole fields in some cases being ruined. We must say, however, that the prospects of an abundant harvest, so far, are most flattering, and the weather very favorable."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 15⅝; Morris Canal, 39¾; Long Island Railroad, 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 14,090 bbls. Flour, 412 bbls. Corn Meal, 85,212 bushels Wheat, 91,155 bushels Corn, 4,450 bushels Rye 21,897 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,103 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,202 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $5 37½@$5 43¾ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 400 mats Java, at 16¾c., and 500 bags Rio, at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The principal holders are firm, and not disposed to press their supplies on the market, yet the demand is very moderate, and prices are somewhat nominal, especially for large lots. We quote Middling Upland at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Transactions in State and Western Flour have been light, to-day. Most holders are eager to sell, but reluctant to make any further concessions to buyers. The demand is restricted. The export inquiry is mainly for State brands, which continue to arrive in small quantities. Superfine State Flour is unusually scarce, and quotations for this description are somewhat nominal. Sales of all kinds of State and Western, 12,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, mainly at $5 12½@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern is in moderate request at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,400 bbls., at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted firmer. Sales 176,500 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, at $1 42@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; very choice Green Bay Spring, at $1 25; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 95c.@$1 10; and White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and less buoyant; sales 141,000 bushels at 42c.@46c., for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 46½c.@48c. for Western Yellow ₱ bush. Rye continues in request at 67c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c., ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, June 3:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	37,700	12,829	14,796
Wheat, bush	458,959	409,630	411,591
Corn, bush	1,654,384	1,028,930	295,918
Oats, bush	505,726	—	158,825

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	418,831	238,052	148,500
Wheat, bushels	2,994,014	1,491,322	995,853
Corn, bushels	6,224,066	5,976,446	1,570,580
Oats, Bushels	299,709	545,902	230,321
Rye, bushels	116,452	66,070	17,115
Barley, bushels	66,072	905,237	194,041

HAY—North River is in limited demand at 55c.@60c. for shipping and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Business is rather spiritless in this market, as well as at Albany. The receipts, during the past week, at the latter place, were light, but the available supplies were fair, and the assortment was good. The *Evening Journal* reports prices as unsettled, and many of the larger transactions on private terms. The demand is principally for hemlock, spruce and common pine. As the canals were last year opened at a much earlier day than they were this season, a comparative falling off in the receipts was anticipated, though the prospect of a large supply of Lumber this season is not very flattering. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	48,771,100	14,316	34,607	26,535,700
1860	42,935,600	6,430	3,000	11,152,527
1861	22,265,918	3,871	32	7,830,600

METALS—Are dull and generally nominal in price to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, including Common, at $2 12½@$2 18¾ ₱ 310 lbs., and other kinds within our former range. Pitch, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, chiefly at 70c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported of only 550 bbls., including Mess at $16 25@$16 50, and Prime at $12@$12 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues in demand, at former rates. Sales 285 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 9c.@14c. for Western and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

The business in Provisions at Cincinnati, during the week ending with the 4th inst., the *Price Current* notices thus: "In the early part of the week, about 500 bbls Mess Pork sold at $15 50. This is generally below the views of sellers, who ask $15 75@$16, but there has been no demand for some four or five days, and, at the close, any quotations we could give would be merely nominal. Bulk Pork has been neglected, and we did not hear of a sale during the week; 4¾c. and 6¾c. are the rates asked. Small sales of Bacon have been made at 5½c., 7¾c.@9¾c., for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Not much offering at these rates, but more than enough to meet the demand. Lard has been dull all the week and nothing done until yesterday, when 200 tierces sold at 8½c.@8⅝c., and 400 kegs at 9c."

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales were light to-day, having been confined to 335 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 12,000 lbs. at 9¼ c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., at 16¾c.@16⅞c., chiefly at 16¾c., holders asking at the close 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business was rather tame, to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d; Corn, 6¾d.@7½d., and in steamer, shipper's bags, 11d ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and in steamer at 55s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s., and in steamer at 45s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Gloucester—Wheat, (24,000 bush.,) at 10½d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 9
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 26

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

P. H.—J. B., All well.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW EXCITEMENT!!!
$25,000 WORTH OF RICH PERFUMERY,
To be sold at prices far below the cost of manufacture.
SALE TO CONTINUE TWELVE DAYS.
PHALON & SON
Will offer their entire stock of Fine Perfumery, consisting of
SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, POMADES,
and other articles for the Toilet,
at No. 581 BROADWAY,
(opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
Country merchants, hotel-keepers and private families will do well to give this sale their attention, as no such opportunity is likely ever again to offer,
THE SALE
BEING A
POSITIVE SACRIFICE OF GOODS.
This stock was manufactured with great care for our Spring trade, and in consequence of the times, is now offered
AT RETAIL, AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE,
Sale to commence on SATURDAY, June 8.

859 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 859 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles.) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
For Cash, on delivery, At No. 473 Broadway.
Said stock includes
Every variety of Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., &c.
With a large assortment of
Housekeeping Goods.

WISCONSIN OR IOWA LANDS WANTED.—An invoice of hats, for summer wear, men's, women's and children's Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Panama and Straw; also, parasols, umbrellas, Ribbons, &c., at fair prices, to be exchanged for lands and one-third cash. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
3,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.
The New-York Knife Company, Walden Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp. BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice. HANFORD & BROWNING, No. 326 Broadway. N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished their supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 86 William-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, Poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 180 South-st.

[illegible]'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTOR.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store. Liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 124 [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Anderson; or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—Clari; or, Home, Sweet Home—Curiosities at all Hours.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In consequence of the heavy Northeast storm which prevailed yesterday, no further demonstrations in the direction of the Manassas Gap Junction were made by the Federal troops. They were held in readiness, however, to move at a moment's warning, or to repel an attack had one been attempted. The rebels still threaten to move on Alexandria, but they probably have as much as they can attend to in other directions.

Intelligence has reached Washington from Harper's Ferry, which fully corroborates that which has reached us from other soures, relative to an intended retrograde movement on the part of the rebels. They have already withdrawn all their batteries from the Maryland side, apparently with a view of concentrating the artillery, to facilitate its rapid removal. At Berlin they have established a guard of infantry and cavalry, to keep possession of the bridge at that point, and they still maintain their position at Point of Rocks, but the main body is at Bolivar, about a mile South of the railroad bridge at the Ferry, and they appear to be strengthening their line from that point to Winchester, probably with a view to retreat in that direction. This intention is still further indicated by the fact that they have seized all the locomotives at Williamsport, thirteen in number, run them down to the Ferry, and placed them upon the Winchester road, ready for immediate service, besides taking possession of all the large wagons for transportation purposes which could be found in the country for miles around. It appears to be extremely probable that by the time Gen. Patterson's command reaches the Ferry, they will find no enemy there with which to contend.

Another rebel battery in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe has been shelled by one of our vessels—the *Harriet Lane*. On Wednesday morning she exchanged about fifty shots with the Pig Point Battery, nearly opposite to Newport News, on the James River. The battery showed seven embrasures, with heavy ordnance, and the *Harriet Lane* took her position only about three-quarters of a mile distant from it. She received two shots during the action, and five of her men were wounded, one of them severely—probably from splinters. The damage done among the rebels is not known, though the shells from the *Harriet Lane* were seen to burst immediately over the works. Reconnoisances up the Peninsula, between the James and York Rivers were made daily—one, in which five companies were engaged, having extended nearly to the half-way House, between Hampton and Yorktown. The Naval Brigade, it is now decided, will remain at Fortress Monroe, in accordance with the first order of the President, and orders have gone forward to Gen. Butler to that effect. It will be recruited to twelve hundred strong, with eighty officers. The Albany Regiment arrived on Wednesday, and encamped at Hampton.

Our advices from Western Virginia are of the most cheering character, and put at rest all doubts as to the feeling of the people in favor of the Union, whenever they can find an opportunity to give expression to their feelings without the fear of being instantly assassinated. The American flag is now flying along the whole route from Wheeling to Grafton and Phillippa, and Ohio troops are guarding the road. Numbers of those who have been arrested as Secessionists are taking the oath of allegiance to the Government, declaring that they had been deceived by their leaders, and that they expected a war of devastation. Indeed, a wonderful change in sentiment is observable throughout the whole vicinity, and companies of volunteers for the service of the Government are now being raised with the greatest facility. The night march of the Federal forces from Grafton to Phillippa, where the surprise of the rebels took place on Monday morning, is reported to have been a wonderful performance, considering the nature of the ground. Col. Kelly is reported as much better, though not yet entirely out of danger.

A curious development reaches us from Washington, and will be found in our dispatches this morning. It is to the effect that among the telegrams recently seized by order of the Government has been found incontestible proof that Mr. James E. Harvey, lately appointed Minister to Portugal, and well known as the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *North American*, was the first person who telegraphed to Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, information relative to the Fort Sumter expedition and its strength. He is a native of South Carolina, but has been for years professedly devoted to the Free-Soil Party. He will of course be immediately recalled.

The steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, which recently arrived off this port, and received orders to proceed to the Charlestown Navy-yard, reached there yesterday morning, when George N. Hollins, the commander; J. N. Barney, the First Lieutenant, the Purser, and three midshipmen, all of course hailing from the South, tendered their resignations. Hollins, it will be recollected, commanded the sloop-of-war *Cyane* at the time of the bombardment of Greytown. He is a native of Maryland, but is at present a resident of Florida.

The Third Regiment, from the State of Maine, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and departed at 5 P. M. *via* the Camden and Amboy route. This regiment is not only fully armed and equipped, but has ambulances, transportation wagons, and every necessity for camp life.

The steamer *State of Georgia*, with Col. McChesney's Regiment of Zouaves, which had been detained by the unwarranted absence of some of the men, sailed last evening, under a peremptory order from Gen. Dix. A notice has been issued for stray members to report themselves at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, when they will be sent forward.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered and discussed a resolution to refer to a Committee of the Chamber to inquire and report as to the progress made in chemical, mechanical, or other processes for substituting the fiber of flax for that of cotton. The subject was finally laid over until the next meeting.

A very large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of advancing the religious interests of the volunteers. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and others, and steps taken which will result in providing the troops with religious reading and instruction amply sufficient for their wants.

The Sanitary Association of this City met last evening, and listened to a very interesting verbal report from Dr. Elisha Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Military Hygiene, which has recently been investigating the condition of the troops at the seat of war.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a petition was received, asking an appropriation of $5,000 for fitting up an armory to be used as a school for artillery, to serve in the defence of the harbor of New-York. The Union Defence Committee were requested to uniform and equip Col. Kerrigan's Regiment of Volunteers, and to appropriate $10,000 to Col. Wilson's Regiment. An angry and highly personal debate occurred between Aldermen Genet and Dayton, on a resolution offered by Alderman Froment, requesting the Corporation Counsel to stop all proceedings in opening streets, where practicable, on account of the prospective burdens to tax payers, growing out of the war. The Board of Councilmen voted an appropriation of $8,000, for the purpose of properly celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. Johnston, arrived on the 6th from Havana, which port she left on the 2d. The health of Havana was good. Very little rain had fallen for this time of year. The markets had been more active. Sugars closed on the 1st—Nos 11 and 12, at 2⅞ to 3⅛ per 100 pounds. Stock 310,000 boxes in Havana and Matanzas. Shipped last week over 39,000 boxes and 2,900 hogsheads from Matanzas and Havana, of which the United States only received 1,100 boxes and 2,000 hogsheads. Freights for American vessels have not improved. The ship *Kate Hooper* had sailed on the 1st for New-York in ballast. A few American ships had been taken up for Europe at £2. Exchange on London, 60 days, 4½ to 5 per cent. premium; New-York and other Northern cities, par to 1 per cent.; New-Orleans, nothing doing.

An opinion of the General Term, in a case of considerable importance, respecting the liability of shipowners for supplies furnished upon the order of the master, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday, and prices were ½@1 ℔ cent. lower on the general list. New-York Central closed 72; Missouris, 39⅞@40 ℔ cent. Notwithstanding the arrival of $2,500,000 in English and French Gold, there was no improvement in Exchange. London, 105¼@106 ℔ cent.

The boisterous weather, yesterday, checked business operations. A limited demand prevailed for Flour, within the previous range. Wheat was in lively request, at somewhat firmer prices. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, Hay, Hops, Metals, Tar, Turpentine, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was more sought after, at rising rates. Resin was in request. The freight engagements were very moderate.

An Act of Justice to France.

Each arrival from Europe indicates more unmistakably the indifference with which England views the moral aspects of the American struggle; and its imperfect appreciation of the material considerations which should attach it to one party, in preference to another. In addressing ourselves to foreign Governments, we have ceased to found our appeals upon anything higher than self-interest. We only desire a just measurement of the advantage to be secured in conciliating the American people by abstinence from openly avowed partiality for the South; and this secured, we care not how perfect may be the neutrality of the friendly Powers. But we must insist on this self-interest being enlightened. We have a right to demand an acknowledgment that justice and expediency both sustain this Government in its defensive efforts; and it must always be impossible to restore amicable feelings towards any European Power, which persistently disputes the righteousness and wisdom of our cause.

The disposition of the British Government thus to cavil is not to be mistaken. It is discernible in the Queen's Proclamation, in every speech in Parliament, in nearly all the disquisitions of the daily Press. Efforts to correct the radical perversions of the subject in which all parties indulge, have uniformly failed; and in their failure have demonstrated that covert hostility, not imperfect knowledge, underlies their incurable logic. Occasionally some modification of tone is perceptible; but the change is momentary, and we are again treated to vulgar declamation about the rights of the "South," and the passion and folly which impel the coercive measures of the "North." We turn, therefore, from the perversity and indifference of our cousins, and seek a better state of sentiment in countries where professions of universal philanthropy, of admiration for free institutions and detestation of Slavery have been less demonstrative, and we meet with no disappointment. France, with a higher moral sense, and a more mature consultation of self-interest, has no hesitation in siding with the American Government. Its Ministers, so far from making undignified haste to recognize the rebels as belligerents, have, as yet, made no direct declarations on the subject; but they have sought every occasion to manifest their desire for the maintenance of the Union, and their readiness to afford material aid in suspressing the rebellion. The German prints, also, as far as heard from, has taken a just and well-instructed view of the issue; recognizing that the hopes humanity has rested upon the success of the American experiment perish with a dissolution of the Union. From the entire Continental Press, indeed, we have practically a unanimous expression of sympathy with the cause of our Government—an expression which attains immeasurable value when contrasted with the indifference and nonchalance of the people, from whom it might have been supposed we had peculiar reasons for expecting the warmest support and alliance.

The obviousness of this difference has escaped no one in this country. It is noted with regret and indignation by all classes. It is impossible that this Government can pass it by without some indication of disgust; and from Congress, at its approaching extra session, we have reason to anticipate decisive action, expressive of the feeling of resentment universal among the people. The form this action should take is, we conceive, palpable. The heavy restrictions placed by the Morrill Tariff upon imports from States which have not faltered in their generous fidelity to us in this period of trial, should be at once modified, so that the apparent unfriendliness of our tariff legislation may no longer continue to qualify even imperceptibly the amicable relations those Governments have persevered in maintaining.

War in this country must, in any circumstances, inflict a serious blow upon the material interests of France. Its industries must be, to a very serious extent, suspended and curtailed. If a monetary convulsion overtake England, as it can hardly fail to, in consequence of the destruction of her American markets, the effect must reach France, and there act hardly less injuriously. There is no longer a motive why we should endeavor to avert the storm from Great Britain. All obligations in that quarter may be regarded as canceled. But if any interposition of ours can moderate the weight of the stroke upon the prosperity of France, there should be no hesitation in exerting it; and the only means in our power is to enlarge, by a more liberal scale of duties, the market for her products and manufactures, which the tariff of last session aids so materially in reducing. If need be, and as a more emphatic evidence of reciprocal good-will, those duties may very properly be brought down to the usual revenue standard at a period of peace, affording thus a most important strength to French producers, in their encounter with the financial tempest we cannot hope to divert from their heads. So long as France refuses to imitate England in closing the doors to the exportation of arms and munitions needed for the defence of the Union against the most shameless rebellion on the leaves of history, she has the strongest claim upon our liberality, and fully earns a release from the excessive and injudicious imposts of our commercial system.

Cobb's Cotton Financiering.

The policy of the Confederate Government, as announced by Mr. Cobb in his recent speech, is unique, if regarded in a purely commercial and financial point of view; but it would seem, after all, to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things for a Government which has been founded with reference to a particular class interest, to look to that interest for the means of subsistence. The rebellion has been gotten up by cotton planters, and it is but proper that cotton should pay the cost of the war which has resulted from it.

The plan of Mr. Cobb is briefly this: He proposes to the planters that, instead of keeping their cotton in their own private storehouses, (there being no means of selling it to their European customers,) they sell it to the Confederate Government, and take pay in its bonds.

The "Government," Mr. Cobb promises, will sell the cotton to Europe for specie to pay "our brave boys" who are fighting the North. He fails to explain the method by which the cotton is to be sent to Europe, while every port of the "Confederacy" is rigidly blockaded; and suppose the blockade is to be raised by the English navy, he omits to tell the planters why they could not sell their cotton to the English merchants themselves, or through their commission merchants in New-Orleans, Charleston and Mobile, just as if no war existed. It will not do to say that the "Government" would be more ready to open the ports, or to urge the matter upon the attention of England for the purpose of speculating in cotton, than for the sake of benefiting its citizens. In either case, its motives to exertion would be sufficiently strong; and it is therefore difficult to understand why the Confederate Government should propose a measure so novel, so extraordinary, and we were on the verge of saying, unparalleled, as that of becoming the general factor and merchant of the nation which it rules. But there seems to be one very ancient precedent for this proposition.

When a seven years' famine impended over Egypt, that arbitrary and absolute monarchy was justifiable, probably, in the extraordinary measures which it took to save the life of the race, by a high-handed decree of confiscation. Being warned in a dream, which a slave was so fortunate as to interpret, the monarch at once called the interpreter of the dream to the chief place in his Government, and this slave went to work on a grand plan of confiscating all the grain, and the soil which produced it, in order to save the nation from perishing with famine. The event fully warranted the necessity of his thorough though arbitrary measures. The famine came, and the people were saved from perishing at the price of their liberty and property. They lost their lands and were enslaved, but they saved their lives. In this age of the world we say, "Give us liberty, or give us death," but the Egyptians acted on the opposite idea, and were willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of life.

The rulers of the Cotton Confederacy may plead this example of the Pharaonic era for purchasing up the whole product of their people; and it is not improbable that Cobb, or Davis, or Floyd, or the trio, may have had a dream, which has been thus happily interpreted for them. On that point it is not for us to descant. If the loyal subjects of the Cotton Kingdom are satisfied, we have no reason to complain. In modern times, whenever Governments have attempted to take upon them the legitimate business of the people, the experiment has invariably demonstrated by the clumsy, expensive, corrupt, and inefficient character of the performance, that the work had better be left to individual hands. There are some things which it is necessary and proper for Governments to do; as for instance, to provide a fund for education; but even in such cases there is danger of governing too much. Even in the performance of indispensable functions, such as buying supplies for the army and navy, and in erecting public buildings, all experience proves that Governments are prodigal, bad at a bargain, and easily, if not invariably, imposed upon. All who deal with the Government get rich, and that speedily—a sure indication that somebody has made an indifferent bargain; and it is certain that the party which has accumulated a sudden fortune has not.

It is in the face of this universal experience that the Government of the Confederate States have come forward with the proposition to buy all the cotton produced in the South, in order to sell it to the people of Europe! The existing French Government has a monopoly of purchasing tobacco, and similar monopolies have doubtless existed in the European monarchies; but never since the days of Pharaoh and Joseph has there been such a proposition of wholesale monopoly as that made by the Confederate Government. It is of the essence of absolutism to assume that the people are incapable of attending to their own affairs. It is a characteristic feature of Asiatic despotism, and we must go to ancient Egypt, China or India, for exemplifications of this principle which Mr. Cobb has enunciatedi

In the actual circumstances by which the Confederates are surrounded, their ports being blockaded, and shortly to be abolished, it is difficult to imagine what they would do with the cotton if the planters were green enough to fall into their trap. It would necessarily be collected together in large quantities for shipment, but how the ships would reach it we are not informed. But the Government of the Confederate States would at any rate, accomplish their main object, which is to get their bonds out, and thus make out to live on for a while. They would, at the same time, enlist the bondholders more deeply than ever in the cause of upholding their Government; and in addition to all this, their hungry officials, whose business it would be to manipulate the Cotton, could feather their nests to the extent of sales.

The whole scheme is almost too absurd for criticism, but if it were put in practice, it would become the most fruitful source of fraud that ever cursed any country. There can be no doubt that the officials, high and low, would grow rich. Every one of the thousands of inspectors, appraisers, store keepers, and purchasers, would accumulate fortunes; and the high officials would have to be paid a large per cent. for winking at these systematic peculations of their subordinates; and the effect would be to defraud the planter of his products, and the Government of its profits on the sale of the Cotton.

There is one view of this grand financial policy of the Confederate States, which will cause it to be regarded with favor by all loyal Americans. It will be so easy, and so nice, for the Federal forces to pounce down upon the Cotton stores which their enemies will collect for them. American manufactures will not suffer for want of the raw material under this system, at any rate.

The Military and Political Importance of Western Virginia.

The loyalty of Western Virginia, properly seconded by the Administration at Washington, affords the surest means of rescuing that ancient and respected State from the ruthless hands of the conspirators who have obtained a temporary control, and from the despotism which they have inaugurated there. To this end a Convention has been called, to assemble at Wheeling early in the approaching week; and it is in the wish to further a prompt and energetic coöperation with that Convention by the Government and the Federal troops now in Virginia, upon a well-matured and consistent plan, that we venture to discuss that subject.

The State of Virginia is now in a condition of utter anarchy. Its Government is administered by no lawful authority. Conspirators and revolutionists have usurped the high functions of a Convention of the people, and the rights which belong exclusively to the people. Armed bands of soldiers drawn from the State and four other States, have overawed the popular voice, and set aside the known popular will; seized upon the national and public property, attempted to make a violent and bloody revolution; quartered soldiery in the State Capital, and possessed themselves of the Treasury, and all the financial resources of the Commonwealth.

To resist this usurpation and put down a high-handed and wicked rebellion, *the sovereign people of Virginia* are about to assemble from the free mountains of the West, in general convention, and establish a Provisional Government, and endeavor to recast the disorganized elements of society in a legal and constitutional mold.

When this Convention assembles, we trust, and can scarcely doubt, that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Auditors and Attorney-General, and all military appointments, will be declared vacant, and subject to be temporarily filled by such loyal and honorable citizens as the Convention may decide to appoint, to administer those high and responsible trusts.

The Provisional Governor, thus appointed, will doubtless proceed resolutely to discharge the functions of his office, and, under the authority of the Convention, to organize the militia of the State, to be armed and mustered into the service of the National Government, in obedience to the formal and constitutional requisition of the President.

To facilitate this military organization of the loyal forces of the State, the Secretary of War, recognizing the authority of the Provisional Government, will, of course, address a copy of his requisition for the State's quota of militia, to the new Governor.

The strength of the Union sentiment in the Western Counties of Virginia, and the promptness with which the people have turned out with their rifles to defend and guard their railroads, and welcome the advancing columns of loyal troops from Wheeling and Parkersburgh on Grafton, have already demonstrated the facility with which a gallant army of Western Virginians can be enrolled to march across the mountains and enforce the measures of their Provisional Government, and restore order in Eastern Virginia.

We trust, therefore, that no effort will be spared to organize and equip such an army, by commencing not only at Wheeling, but also at Parkersburgh and at Point Pleasant, the mouth of the Great Kanawha—where an overwhelming Union vote was cast at the recent election—and also at Guyandotte, near the extreme western angle of the State.

From these towns, besides the well-known railroads and Kanawha River, there are excellent Macadamized roads leading from the Ohio, across the Alleghany Mountains, into the fertile Valley of Virginia.

The turnpike from Guyandotte unites with a pretty good road from Point Pleasant, at Charlestown, and proceeds thence by the Valley of the Kanawha, Lewisburgh and the famous White Sulphur Springs, to Lynchburgh—the Southern interior base of the military operations in Virginia.

The turnpike-road from Parkersburgh occupies middle ground between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the turnpike from Point Pleasant and Guyandotte.

These roads are all now abundantly supplied with large teams, drawn by three and four horses, in all respects adapted to immediate military uses.

A few companies organized at Guysandotte, Point Pleasant and Parkersburgh, and commencing a simultaneous march along these turnpikes, would be strengthened by recruits at every village and cross-road, drawn from mountain ranges and valleys to the defence of their national rights. Their means of transportation could be increased, indefinitely, by the way, and their discipline greatly perfected before they reached the hostile region east of the Alleghany Mountains.

The several columns would unite, by open roads, in the Valley of Virginia, near the town of Lexington—the home of Gov. Letcher—whence they could move southwards, without serious opposition, and in one day's march cut off the communications of the rebel army by canal, with the West, at Buchanan, and the second day, with the South, by railroad, at Buford's Gap.

This movement, independent of the one which is now advancing successfully along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad upon Cumberland and Harper's Ferry, will enable the Provisional Government of Virginia to coöperate with the Federal troops, not only by seizing the communications, but also in threatening the rear of the rebel army.

The distance from the Ohio River to the valley of Virginia, by either of these routes, is a little over 200 miles. The roads are excellent, the climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and the masses of the people loyal.

Yet, to guard against any formidable gathering of secessionists on either line, the movement might be well supported by a regiment or two of Ohio troops on each route—care being taken, always, to recollect that the post of honor—the advance guard—in these columns, intended for the rescue of Virginia from a despotic and bloody revolution, should be reserved exclusively for Virginians.

We do not object to the policy of an early advance south of Washington; but we cannot withhold the expression of our conviction that *Eastern Virginia south of James River* should be occupied by strong and well-appointed armies, and all the southern and southwestern communications completely commanded, before a decisive blow is struck this side of Richmond.

The routes indicated by the topography of the country, and the geographical distribution of the rebellion, by which, with the least military hazard, that region—south of James River—can be reached for military occupation, are, first, that of which Gen. Butler's command now has control; next in order the routes we have just laid down; and, finally, the valley, or Piedmont route, which may be taken by a deflection to the southward of the column now advancing from Grafton upon Cumberland.

It should be the aim, not merely *to disperse*, but *to extirpate* utterly this damnable conspiracy, by which the loyal people of Virginia are subjected to the unrestrained control of a military dictatorship.

It is now well understood that the traitor Government is to be established, with all its paraphernalia of dishonor, at Richmond—the actual seat of the present revolutionary State Government, its officers and archives.

By throwing a force south of James River, east of Richmond, and bringing another in from the Ohio, to cut off the southwestern communications with Lynchburgh, and coöperate with a detachment of the army, under Gen. McDowell, which might cross James River at Cartersville or Scottsville, before a general action is brought on—this double nest of traitors may be surrounded, and then, pressed in on all sides, *finally captured*

It is in the power of the Administration, supported as it happily is by the strength of the loyal and gallant men of Western Virginia—where, it seems, the free air of the Alleghany Mountains refuses to nourish treason—effectually to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

Thus, to capture simultaneously the rebel Government of the South and the revolutionary State officers of Virginia, and to place the Provisional Government, which we hope to see organized next week, safely and firmly in its seat of power at the State Capital—there to dispense proper punishment to their own domestic usurpers, while the Federal army deals appropriately with the national traitors—we regard as the first great duty of the Administration.

The Advance on Harper's Ferry.

A forward movement towards Harper's Ferry by the Pennsylvania troops was made from Chambersburgh yesterday, a strong advance having probably reached Hagerstown, six miles beyond the Maryland line, last night. From Hagerstown the troops are to follow the direct road a distance of about twenty miles, to near the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, when the movements of the rebels will determine the course to be pursued by our men.

The force under Gen Patterson consists of three brigades. Scouts from the Federal camp at Chambersburgh have already made observations of the position held by the rebels on the Maryland Heights, and a detachment of our troops can easily take it should Gen. Johnston attempt to hold it. But the news of this morning indicates that he entertains no such purpose. The rebels are aware that, with the Heights in our possession, the forces under Gen. Patterson are sufficient in numbers to seriously menace them at Harper's Ferry, if not to cross the river and capture the place and its garrison; for if by desperate valor and engineering skill in fortifying the bluffs on either side of the Shenandoah, they should be able to hold their position against the Federal forces, it would be but for a few days. The successful movement upon Winchester, the southern terminus of the railroad from Harper's Ferry, now making from Grafton by the Western troops, would render Harper's Ferry untenable by them, as they will presently be cut off from supplies and reinforcements, and be compelled either to cut their way through a superior force, to suffer their soldiers to disperse over the mountains, seeking safety as best they may, or to surrender to the National Army.

The rebel troops at Manassas Junction will be in no condition to aid those at Harper's Ferry, either by reinforcement or by an attack upon the Federal troops at Winchester to keep open the means of retreat, as to do so would be to hasten an attack upon Manassas Junction by a superior force from Washington, and this important point lost, would involve the certain loss to the rebels not only of the troops at Harper's Ferry, but of those who should have gone to their succor. We may expect, therefore, that not awaiting the enemy, Gen. Johnston will at once abandon Harper's Ferry, and passing through Winchester before the arrival of the Western army, hasten to join the division at the Manassas Junction.

A Forgotten Hero.—While there is a curious identity of name between the John Merriman, in bonds at Fort McHenry, and the John Merriman, imprisoned at Georgetown, S. C., there is as striking a contrast between the charges for which they are confined. The former was incarcerated by the Government of the United States, on an allegation of conspiring for its overthrow; the latter for a fidelity wholly unexpected in a community which had boldly plunged into treason. Faithful among the faithless, it is proper that the facts in regard to this South Carolina victim should not be permitted to pass from the public mind.

John Merriman was the Federal Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., at the time of the passage of the Secession Ordinance. As a true man, he refused to violate his official oath, or become a party to the general treason. He declined to pay over to the State Treasury the funds received and held by him in his capacity as a United States officer, or to make returns to the rebel Government. On the contrary, he continued to report regularly to the Washington Treasury. He stood upon his faith and duty as an officer, and his rights as a citizen of this Republic, and for this he was, in last February, seized by a Vigilance Committee, and without trial thrown into prison in Georgetown. And this respectable gentleman, accustomed to the conveniences and elegancies of life, remains a prisoner in the common jail. The hot season and the sickly climate of Georgetown will probably shorten the term of his confinement, and save the authorities of the State from solving the difficulties of his case.

The situation of this faithful officer, though notorious for three months past, seems not to have commanded the attention of the Government. If human agencies can restore him to liberty, those agencies should be used to the utmost. His devotion to official duty and loyalty to the Constitution should not be permitted to be the occasion of his perishing alone and forgotten in prison.

A Bankruptcy Law.

Individual business capacity, energy and enterprise are as much a source of National wealth, as are rich agricultural districts, vast cotton fields, mines of the grosser metals, mountains of coal, gold placers or waterfalls, those natural motors for propelling machinery. The nation that is possessed of these, will flourish, while the people who lack them will run to decay, whatever the natural resources of their country may be. But business capacity, individual energy and enterprise may be overborne by those sudden changes and mutations to which the commercial world has always been more or less subject. These mutations are often such as no forecast can anticipate, and against which human prudence cannot guard. They make their advent without one note of warning, scattering the wisest calculations of business men, like a whirlwind. Fortunes, apparently the most stable, are hurled down, and plans that promise the most certain success, turn out to be the instrumentalities of ruin the most hopeless. We need not go beyond the history of the last five years, to illustrate our position. In 1857, at a time of the greatest apparent prosperity, when our storehouses were full, when there was abundant demand for our staples all over the world, when our factories and forges were in full career, and all the branches of industry flourished, a sudden storm arose—a commercial and financial tempest swept in mad fury from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bearing down everything that was not founded on granite and iron-bound, in the resistless rush. Banks suspended; thousands of houses of established credit and reputed wealth were swept away, and bankruptcy overwhelmed hundreds of thousands who had entered upon a career that held out promise of success. City and country suffered alike. Inland trade and ocean commerce, the manufacturing, the mining, the mechanical and agricultural interests, were all involved in the common calamity. That storm passed away; but the ruin it had wrought was seen and felt all over the Republic. Men of the highest business qualifications, by tens of thousands, were overwhelmed in hopeless bankruptcy, crushed beneath mountains of debt that palsied all their energies and shut them out from every field of enterprise. We do not speak now of mere adventurers, speculators in fortune, who stake everything upon a single cast, but of men earnestly engaged in legitimate pursuits, whose capital was invested in the practical business of the country, and whose labors aided in the forward movement of the world. Capitalists whose fortunes were invested in solid securities, who hazarded nothing in the ventures of commerce or upon the exigencies of trade, and who were disconnected with the productive interests of the country, weathered the storm. It was the active, energetic, practical business men of the country who were shipwrecked and who are still drifting among the breakers, or fast on the shoals of bankruptcy.

Again, within the last six months, a new tempest is sweeping the land. To the melancholy derangements and upheavals in business, inevitable in a state of war, is added the repudiation of two hundred millions of indebtedness on the part of the South, an indebtedness scattered all over the East, and North, and West, the non-payment of which reaches in the sequence of its villany, not only our own great centres of commerce and manufacturers, but crosses even the Atlantic, adding other hundreds of thousands to the numbers already so great, of those whose fortunes have been prostrated by the sudden revulsions of the times.

For these there should be relief, not only as a measure of justice to them, but as a wise and beneficent measure of public policy. With them, a vast amount of business aptitude and enterprise that would contribute largely to the national prosperity, lie buried beneath a mountain of debts, the liquidation of which is impossible, but which effectually shut out the debtors from any participation in the active pursuits of industry. The relief demanded will be found in a well-considered and judicious Bankruptcy Law. To pass such a law is, by the Constitution, within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and in the coming session it will not be overlooked. When the necessities of the nation in regard to the war which rebellion has forced upon it, shall be amply provided for, the Federal Legislature should turn its attention to those whose fortunes and hopes have been wrecked by that undertow of treason, repudiation. A system of Bankruptcy Laws of some sort, is among the institutions of almost every commercial nation, except our own. It is regarded as essential alike to the interests of buyer and seller, as promotive of healthy traffic, a regulator of commerce, by checking a proclivity towards overtrading, and reckless adventure. It seizes upon the property of the dishonest debtor, and appropriates it to the use of his creditors, and it releases the honest debtor, after he has surrendered all his estates, from liabilities which he can never meet. Thus recognizing the claims of humanity, by refusing to regard misfortune as a crime.

We are quite aware of the objections uniformly produced to combat the enactment of such a measure; and it is to be admitted that in none but extraordinary circumstances, should the power with which Congress is invested in this particular be exercised. The validity of contracts should not lightly be impaired. But this unfortunate war must sweep away nearly all business credits, and unsettle trade to its very foundations, so that insolvency will be the rule rather than the exception in every State of the Union. Bankruptcy will be practically universal. Society returning to its industrial elements must begin its pursuit of wealth anew from the very start. A general bankrupt law does not create insolvency; but it merely reduces to harmony the conflicting legislation of the several States; and in the present case it will avail only to the loyal States, since no court or commission can enforce its provisions in the territory of the insurgents. It must be confessed, therefore, that the measure is more strongly recommended than at any previous epoch of its enactment, and may properly attract the mature consideration of Congress.

Turned Up Again.—The Washington *Star* of the 5th says:

> "We have information from two gentlemen of character, whose sympathies with the cause of the Union we know to be entirely reliable, one of whom is just from Manassas Junction, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Leesburgh. The former assures us that on Monday last Gen. Beauregard arrived certainly at the Junction."

Gen. Beauregard is surely a myth, appearing and disappearing, dancing about like a veritable Will-o'-the-Wisp. Yesterday he was at Memphis, the day before at Montgomery, last week at Charleston, and at various intervening times at Richmond. Now he is at Manassas Gap, and to-morrow he may be—the Lord knows where. The mystery about the matter is that he seems to have no possible object, accomplishes nothing by being any where. He comes and goes without any apparent purpose. Troops neither advance nor retreat, and no demonstrations accompany his movements. He seems to be a spirit, rapping about wherever a circle may be formed to receive his manipulations, without, however, having anything to communicate beyond the manifestation of his presence. This is a very harmless amusement, so long as nobody is hurt, and nobody cares whether he comes or goes. If he follows our advice, however, he will leave Manassas Gap by the first train. The loyal Volunteers are on their way to that post, and Gen. Beauregard is a gentleman with whom they will be very earnest to become acquainted.

The Political Power of Cotton.—A debate of unusual interest arose in the Chamber of Commerce, at its session of yesterday, in relation to the supply of Cotton, a report of which appears in another column.

It arose on a motion of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, for a committee to ascertain the progress already made, either by chemical, mechanical, or other processes, in substituting the fibre of *flax* for that of Cotton. His remarks in support of the motion, embody many interesting facts and considerations bearing on the subject, and can hardly fail to arrest attention.

We concur especially and cordially in his view of the high political importance of sparing no proper effort to disarm, at least to some extent, the moral dominion, virtually sought to be exercised by the present possessors of the cotton regions of this Republic, over all the civilized portions of the earth, and of providing either a substitute or a further supply, which shall put an end to their insolent attempt, in virtue of their supposed monopoly, "to dictate law and government, morals and manners to all mankind."

Another Vein Opened.—The secession leaders have discovered another mine from which to replenish their Treasury with the necessary millions, and enable them to snap their fingers at the "Northern hordes." "One hundred thousand people," say they, "go North every Summer a pleasuring, who spend $500 each on an average. This will amount to $50,000,000, which, as our pleasure-seekers will remain at home, will be saved and made available for the public defence."

This is very well in theory, but not quite substantial as a matter of fact. In the first place, there were no 100,000 pleasure-seekers visiting the North; and in the next, they did not spend $500 each. What they did spend was borrowed from the North on the credit of their incoming crops before starting. Their treason and repudiation have ended that game, so that they will have to do without the pleasure of Northern travel, if for no other reason than their lack of ability to borrow Northern gold. The pleasure-seekers of the South will therefore stay at home, and so will the Northern money, and the melancholy sequence to the Southern financiers will be, that they must look elsewhere for the necessary millions.

Patriotic Ardor North and South.—If any proof were needed of the heavy discount in "Southern patriotism and valor," it is afforded in the significant fact that the Confederate Government is offering for each recruit a premium of two dollars. The most favorable estimate which the rebels can present of their enrolled forces will not make their number over 100,000 men, and of these not more than 50,000 are now in the State of Virginia. Of this number 15,000 are necessarily separated from the main bodies of the forces, and of the 35,000 remaining at the important positions now held by the rebels, it may be safely estimated that at least 10,000 are poorly armed and equipped, or would gladly embrace the opportunity to desert or be taken prisoner either from a dislike of the service, or a feeling of loyalty to our Government.

Contrasted with this, we find in the North great dissatisfaction that a score or two of regiments organized, are not accepted, and a most earnest hope expressed that opportunity will be given to show the enormous resources of men and means which the Government possesses.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Virginia Soil Scarred—The Zouaves and their Camp—Disposition and Condition of the Troops—A Contraband Article from North Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The pending war for the suppression of rebellion, is making its marks, deep and lasting, upon the soil as well as upon the history of Virginia. All the camps around Alexandria, and in the vicinity of Arlington, are being strongly fortified with earthworks, surrounded by a deep fosse or trench, which the enemy must pass before the troops can be dislodged. The sides of the fortifications are enfiladed in regular military architectural style, by bastions, which will enable its defenders to rake the enemy, from angle to angle, with cannon. These numerous fortified camps will leave their traces upon the surface of the Old Dominion for centuries, and will serve to recall the events that are now passing, to generations unborn.

The position occupied by the Zouaves at the present time is one of the most noble and interesting that can be imagined. It is about a mile west of Alexandria, on what is called Sutter's Hill, with a view of the river, hedged in, apparently, on all sides by high walls of verdure. On the west and south beautiful vallies are spread out to view, terminated in the distance by hills crowned with forests. But with these fine prospects, the Zouaves, like most of their fellow-soldiers, are exposed to the full power of the sun's rays during the day, except so far as they are protected by their picturesque pavillion-shaped tents. Within a hundred yards of them, and on the same eminence, a Michigan regiment occupies a grove, which pertains to a neat cottage, the latter being occupied by the Colonel as his quarters. Two Pennsylvania regiments are located in the valley which lies between this hill and that on which Alexandria is situated. I was gratified to learn from the officers attached to one of these, that the utmost care is taken to prevent the men under their command from committing depredations upon the inhabitants. Volunteers, however respectable as individuals, are prone, in a spirit of mere wantonness, to commit trespasses upon private property, which nothing short of the rigid discipline of the regular service can prevent. It was in this spirit that some soldiers belonging to one of these regiments had made rather free with the vegetables or fruit on a neighboring farm. Complaint being made by the proprietor, the Colonel ordered a special guard to protect it, and the farmer was told to defend his property by shooting the first trespasser. The men were at the same time warned of the danger they would incur, and the effect has been to secure complete immunity from depredation.

Three or four of the New-Jersey regiments occupy the high grounds beyond "Jackson City," which also are being fortified. This famous city consists of one house of entertainment, and the necessary appendages, viz: stables, a barn, etc.; is situated at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and was founded by Gen. Jackson, while he occupied the Presidential Chair. It was then expected to become a city in fact, as well as in name, in a very short time. It is located on a Potomac flat, bounded by the river on one side, and a morass on the other, and is only four or five feet above high tide.

A good road leads from the end of this bridge to Alexandria, and keeps all the way within a few hundred yards of the river banks. It is the most delightful drive anywhere about Washington, and presents, at every elevation, or turn, a fine panoramic view of the river, the opposite hills and the city. Parallel to the common road is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on one side, and a dilapidated railroad on the other. The fortified camps, near the Washington end of the road, are at the point where a road, running up into Fairfax County, turns off. The other fortified camps, first referred to above, where the Zouaves are stationed, guard the approaches to Alexandria from the West.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment occupies the eminence which overlooks Georgetown from the south side of the river, and guards the approach to Washington by a good common road, which crosses the hill from the interior, and terminates at the ferry, near the Georgetown Acqueduct.

I observed at the Zouave camp a large number of common laborers, who, I believe, were employed in this city to work upon the fortifications. They are probably those who have for some years been employed upon the Aqueduct, which work is for the present suspended. One contraband article, which had made its way from North Carolina, has found employment in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. This article, which is of a very black color, and biped, is said to have been recently sold from this vicinity to some one in North Carolina, where it was put to work upon fortifications. Not liking the accommodations, or the climate, or the exile, it turned its head northward, and by caution and good luck, found its way to the Pennsylvania camp aforesaid, where it was at once seized as contraband.

An officer in one of the Michigan Regiments, who came here with prepossessions in favor of the Secessionists—probably from former political associations—and who thought it a little hard to arrest them and turn them out of their houses, has lost all his sympathies, he informs me, in consequence of discovering the reckless lying propensities of the unfortunates. They have lied themselves out of house and home, or, at any rate, forfeited them in the estimation of this officer, who was evidently not disposed to judge them harshly.

It is said that the desolate exterior of Alexandria does less than justice to the life that is concealed within it; and that, in many instances, the "first families" have shut themselves up in sullen disdain of the outer world, in order to spend time as best they can at cards and other household amusements. So long as they refrain from treasonable utterances in the streets, they would be in no danger in going about their ordinary vocations; but so hateful is the sight of Federal troops and the American flag, that they submit to a self-imposed incarceration.

Observer.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS—STREET PAVING, &C.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a petition, signed by a large number of merchants, was received, asking for an appropriation of $5 000 to fit up a suitable Armory, to be used as a school of practice for an Artillery battalion for the coast defence of New-York harbor. Referred to Committee on National Affairs. A petition, on behalf of the Third Regiment Artillery, for the use of Reservoir-square, was similarly referred.

Mr. Tuomey offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Union Defence Committee to equip Col. Kerrigan's regiment (Twenty-fifth) which is anxious to proceed to the seat of war.

A communication was received from Col. Wilson, of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, asking for an appropriation by the Union Defence Committee of $10,000 to equip and uniform his regiment, and pay liabilities already incurred. A resolution, recommending the appropriation, was adopted.

Alderman Froment offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to stop proceedings in the matter of opening streets, on account of the probable future burdens of taxation growing out of the war. An angry and somewhat personal debate sprung up on this resolution between Alerman Genet and Alderman Dayton, the former opposing the resolution, and the latter sustaining it. Mr. Genet claimed that the resolution was intended and would operate to "starved out" the laboring men and Democrats of the City, and that such a design was in perfect accordance with the Republican Party, whose "damnable doctrines had brought all this trouble upon the country," and who "wished to establish a despotism not only over the South, but over the laboring man of the North." He asserted that the ranks of the army were filled almost exclusively with Democrats, while the Republicans stayed at home and hounded them on, under a hypocritical profession of love for the Stars and Stripes. The insinuation of Alderman Drayton that he (Genet) was leagued with Secessionists, and sympathized with their rebellion, he "hurled back in the teeth of the gentleman as a damnable lie."

Mr. Dayton, in reply, denied *in toto* the stale assertion that the army which had gone out to fight the battles of the Constitution and sustain the flag of the country, was made up entirely or mainly of Democrats, instancing the regiments from Massachusetts, which were the first to respond to the call of their country; also of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c.—all strongly Republican in the last election. He did not, however, wish to be understood as drawing any distinctions of party in this great uprising of the people in defence of their liberties, and he never had been guilty unless forced into it, as in the present instance, of making any allusion to party politics in the present crisis. He was glad to see the Democrats of New-York and elsewhere respond like true patriots to the defence of our common country; but they were a different kind of Democrats from the gentleman of the Fifteenth, (Alderman Genet,) otherwise he would have small hope of success in the cause for which they buckled on their armor. It was fortunate for the country, and fortunate for the Democratic Party that the gentleman from the Fifteenth did not lead them to battle, and that he did not control the public opinion under whose inspiration they went forth. As to the resolution, he supported it on grounds of economy, and because he believed its passage would be for the best interests of the City, at the same time he had no wish to do anything that would work to the injury of the laboring man, for whom, as well as for the cause of the country in which all were alike interested, he ventured to say he had already done as much, and would continue to do as much as any volunteer champion of their rights, not excepting the gentleman from the Fifteenth.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Roads, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, during which the *Day-Book* was stricken from the list of Corporation papers, and the *Metropolitan Record* put on in its place.

By resolution, the sum of $8,000 was appropriated for the purpose of properly celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

The sum of $800 was voted to the Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, for services rendered during the past year; and then, after passing upon some routine business, not of special interest, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The regular smi-monthly meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon. The report of the Committee of the Whole states that the number of persons transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants, was 510; of whom 320 were females. The resignations of A. Rivesh as House Surgeon, First Medical Division Bellevou Hospital, and J. H. Baxter, House Physician, Island Hospital, were accepted. The resignation of Thomas J. Guffen, Engineer at Island Hospital, was also accepted, he having received an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy. Dr. Baxter has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. Fletcher Webster. At the various institutions the surplus labor continues to be employed in making clothing for volunteers to the United States Army.

The number of inmates remaining in the institutions at the close of last week was 8,055 During the week 2,163 were admitted; 1,609 were discharged, 38 died, 398 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 6 to State Prison. There were 71 in the Small Pox Hospital, and 2,000 were in other hospitals.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 1 o'clock, F. Perit, President, in the Chair.

FLAX AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of—members of the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, to inquire and report as to the progress made in chemical, mechanical, or other processes for substituting the fibre of flax for that of cotton.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, in moving the resolution, said that the subject of inquiry which it proposed was of importance not only in an industrial and commercial point of view, but had recently acquired a vastly increased interest in its national and high political bearings. It is not merely a question, large as that might be, of the employment of millions of acres of our lands, and hundreds of thousands of our rural population, in a new branch of prosperous industry, nor yet of the increased stimulus to manufactures and commerce, in the fabrication and transportation of a material, as yet nearly unknown. The great question really is, to discover, if possible, the means of commercial and political emancipation from the dominion of that virtual monopoly in the production of cotton, by a comparatively small section of our Republic, which has not only involved it in civil war, but is now greatly endangering the peace of the civilized world. It is to determine whether we shall, or shall not submit, without a struggle, to a giant monopoly which emboldens its possessor to dictate not only law and Government, but morals and manners to all mankind. We need not dwell on the dangerous and galling character of this pretension. It is already sufficiently manifest both in commerce and politics, leading at once to the most energetic efforts by Great Britain and its subjects, to penetrate every region of the globe, to discover and develop such new sources of supply as shall free them from their present dependence on the cotton regions of our North American continent. These efforts have been so far successful as to indicate the belief that within a moderate period adequate supplies will be forthcoming for the use of the world. It need hardly be urged that this great effort for the commercial emancipation of the civilized nations of the earth would be materially aided by the discovery and cheap production of any material which could take the place of cotton to any considerable extent. It is, therefore, to this subject that the attention of the Chamber of Commerce is now respectfully requested, as a proper subject of attention and thorough inquiry. Without pretending in any way to prejudge the results of such an examination, it may safely be asserted that the facts already ascertained, in respect to the progress made in this country, to substitute the fiber of flax for that of cotton, will entitle the subject to a full examination by a Committee of this body.

The idea of substituting the fibre of flax for that of cotton is by no means a new one. It was proposed in England as early as the year 1775, and with partial success, and repeatedly afterward in Germany, Bohemia, and other parts of Europe, by various processes suggested in the years 1780, 1803 and 1816. It was in the year 1850 that the Chevalier Claussen obtained his patent in England for extricating the fibre of flax by means of chemical agencies, in lieu of the former tedious, wasteful, and unhealthy process of rotting by dew or standing water. The importance of the suggestion excited at once the attention of our highly intelligent and patriotic fellow-countryman, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, then in London as American Minister, and, at his instance the subject was carefully examined in the year 1851 by a Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The chemical process of Claussen, improved, as is said, by subsequent discoveries, after the delays incident to all new inventions, has proved so far successful that the flax fiber thus extracted and prepared is now successfully manufactured in considerable quantities, in various parts of New England. The precise details, and the character, value, and cost of the fabric will necessarily form the subject of the careful scrutiny of the Committee.

In addition to these chemical agencies for extricating the fibre, mainly by solutions of acids and alkalies, another very interesting process of a mechanical character has lately been proposed, and proved to be very successful, by employing condensed steam as a disintegrating agent. It deserves the most attentive examination, it being claimed by the inventors that the flax fibre may be thereby prepared with great expedition and economy, so that it can be afforded in large quantities for a price not exceeding eight cents per pound. It is further stated, that an acre of flax land will yield a sufficient quantity to afford the material for a bale of fibre of about 400 pounds. It should be distinctly understood, that the fiber of flax is not identical with that of cotton, in a botanical or physiological sense, but that they are greatly alike in color, weight, and durability. It is by no means expected that it will wholly take the place of cotton, in all its varieties of fabric, but according to present indications, it is claimed that it fairly promises to prove as a substitute, for at least a portion of the coarser fabrics. Should it prove to be a substitute to any considerable extent, it must materially influence or hasten the solution of that great problem of the supply of cotton, which is now agitating the various Governments of the civilized world.

Mr. Richard Latarre hoped the resolution would not be seconded. He was strongly opposed, at this time especially, to any discrimination being made between the industrial productions of the North and South, as calculated to put an argument in the hands of Secessionists, that the North meant to be inimical to their interests, and to discourage and turn from them the Union sentiment of the South, which, though now small, was as leaven in the land, and would, in support of the Government, rally strongly for the Constitution. He did not think the reasoning of the gentleman who offered the resolution happy, in stating that our present troubles were in any way owing to the culture of cotton. Cotton was harmless as any other product. It was the party demagogues who took hold of that, as they would of any other question, who had caused dissension. He had spent much time lately in the South, and he could say that the cultivation of cotton, as of any national product, made a law-abiding people. He found that those who were attentive to the production of their crops, and those who handled it, were in favor of the Union: and though now they had to yield to the storm of popular frenzy passing over them, they would be found to love the Union when the opportunity came. Should this Chamber, then, go out of the way of its legitimate business to set these men against us? Surely not. The object of our Government, we should show them, was not to depress the industrial resources of any part of the Union, but to give them peace and protection against the rebels who had usurped power over them; that we were one and all against revolt, and not against the productions or wealth of any section. The production of cotton did not tend to weaken the hands of Government. On the contrary, its tendency was to hold the people together. While the South produced it, we of the North, by greater quickness and intelligence, were able to handle it for them. It was for this reason that the country never could be destroyed; but the most effectual way to do it was to make discrimination in respect to industrial products. Let the battle be fought on one issue—that we have a Government, and that that Government shall be maintained; and let us not be carried away to do anything which would be used as a weapon to destroy the Union feeling of the South. If there was a monopoly in Cotton, he rejoiced in it; it was not a monopoly of the South; it would belong to the common country; for we had no idea of looking to a separation. But this resolution, and the remarks of the gentleman who moved it, did look to a separation.

Mr. George Blunt seconded the resolution. He saw nothing objectionable in looking to the substitution of flax for cotton, where it could be done. It had been long enough boasted of that Cotton was King, and for one, he was for putting down "King Cotton."

Mr. Royal Phelps wished sincerely that the resolution would be laid on the table, and no further discussion had upon it. It seemed to him, as he listened, that he was in a foreign country. However proper such a discussion might be in England, this was not the atmosphere for it. We were all one people, and the interests of one portion were the interests of all.

Mr. Denning Duer called for another reading of the resolution, and said he could not see where the harm lay. To state that cotton had nothing to do with our present troubles was a great mistake; it was the very foundation of these difficulties. It was the boast of the South that Cotton was King, and that through King Cotton they would conquer us, and he considered it very proper to resist King Cotton by King Flax.

Mr. Ruggles said nothing could be further from his thoughts than to introduce any resolution which could be considered disloyal to the Union. He had always strenuously contended that this very product of cotton created a necessity for the union of North and South. But now this very product, and the necessity for it, was being perverted to enlist the powers of Europe in a war to break down this country, and the question was now under consideration by their diplomatists whether, cotton being so necessary to them, they should not interfere in favor of the South. What objection could there be to considering this question? What offence could it give the South? Were we indeed so far enslaved that we could not inquire into and improve our own resources?

Mr. Geo. Opdyke said that some months ago he had occasion to look at the merits of this discovery, and he was led, from the information he received, to believe that the thing was feasible—that flax could be made to yield a fiber similar to cotton, and more valuable. Believing that to be the case, he thought it proper that inquiry should be made into it by proper authority; and, although the Chamber do not usually take cognizance of such subjects, he believed at the present time it was appropriate. We are now at war with the States where cotton was produced, and the people of those States had resolved to prevent its coming through Northern hands. If there was merit in the invention spoken of, it would enrich the Northern section of the country; and he saw nothing invidious in looking to the interests of commerce and of the country.

Mr. Phelps regretted the disposition he saw to press the subject. It seemed to him that it would cause great irritation. The idea going over to England that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York was looking out for something to take the place of cotton would lead them to suppose we doubted the result of the present contest, and the getting of cotton. He moved that it be laid on the table for the present, to be discussed before a fuller meeting.

Mr. Ruggles said he desired to have the subject freely discussed, and would cheerfully consent to lay it on the table until the next meeting.

Accident to a Freight Train on the Long Island Railroad.

About 6¼ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a collision occurred between a gravel train finishing up the road, and an extra freight train, some three miles from Hunter's Point. The gravel train had been waiting on a siding, the freight train being delayed, the gravel train went out on the track, pushing the cars ahead loaded with gravel, when the freight train was seen approaching. Before the trains could be entirely stopped, a collision occurred, three of the gravel cars being thrown from the track and considerably broken, by coming in contact with the engine of the freight train. There were about fifty men upon the gravel train, all of whom jumped from the train just before the collision. Nine or ten of them were more or less bruised, but no lives were lost or limbs broken.

Loyalty of Jersey Baptists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The East New-Jersey Baptist Association, which is composed of fifty churches in the Eastern part of that State, has just held its annual meeting at Middletown, in Monmouth County.

The letters brought by the Delegates from the Churches in most cases spoke of spiritual prosperity and progress, and a large number referred to the State of the country, and the fact that some of their members had volunteered for the defence of our Government and laws.

The usual Committee on Resolutions reported among others, the following:

Resolved, That the distracted condition of our country calls for earnest and persevering prayer on the part of Christians, that God will avert the horrors of a protracted civil war, and that, baffling the designs of treason, he will restore permanent unity, peace and prosperity to the land; and also that the present chastisement of our nation may result in removing the "sin," which "is a reproach to any people," and in promoting the "righteousness that exalteth a nation."

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pride and pleasure the lofty patriotism displayed in the support given by men of all parties among us to the Government in its efforts to suppress the causeless rebellion now assailing it, and that we hold it to be a Christian duty to sustain the authorities in their eminently righteous endeavors to enforce the laws, holding with Paul that "whoso resisteth the powers, resisteth the ordinance of God."

A few brief, patriotic addresses followed, when the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the whole assembled multitude gave utterance to their feelings, in singing

"My country 'tis of thee,"

a hymn written by a Baptist Minister, Rev. Dr. Smith.

It is the custom of the Association to address a circular letter to the churches on some topic adapted to the times. The letter this year was written by Rev. E. M. Levy, of Newark, the subject being "The duty of Christian citizens." The drift of this patriotic letter will be seen from the following summing up of the points discussed: We are bound to contribute, as far as lies in our power, to the public weal. This we may do by being loyal citizens, by showing respect to those in authority, by cheerfully placing ourselves and our possessions at the service of the Government, and above all, by earnest, continuous prayer for those to whom have been intrusted the affairs of State. The duty of every Christian is to identify himself in heart and interest with his country.

The Government has no citizens more loyal than the Baptists, whose denomination has been so shamelessly scandalized by that Reverend Secessionist, R. Fuller, D. D., of the "Plug-Ugly" city. We feel a special interest in a Government which is framed on those Democratic principles that characterize our church polity, and are determined to uphold it, and, if need be, die for it.

J. S.

Obituary.

Died at the New-York Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., after a protracted illness, Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Garland, in the 69th year of his age. Few officers of the United States Army have seen as much service as Gen. Garland. Entering the army from Virginia in the War of 1812, he served on the Indian frontier, afterwards in Florida, and led his command, the Fourth Infantry, in every battle fought in Mexico, save that of Buena Vista. With how much of judgment and bravery this long service has been discharged, the recorded history of those wars and his rapid promotion bear ample testimony.

Conflagration in Glarus, Switzerland.

During the night of the 10th May last a conflagration laid about two-thirds of the City of Glarus, in Switzerland, in ashes, causing the ruin of nearly 3,000 persons, who are actually without shelter.

The Government of the Canton of Glarus invites me, by letter of 16th May last, to solicit help in favor of these unfortunate people from citizens of Switzerland and other nations, who may be disposed to take part in this act of charity.

For this purpose subscription lists are opened in the offices of the Swiss Consulate, No. 43 New-street, and of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., in New-York, No. 46 Barclay-street, of which notice is hereby respectfully given by

L. P. de Luze,
Consul of Switzerland in New-York.

New-York, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Trotting over Fashion Course.

Wednesday, under the auspices of the Fashion Course Pleasure Ground Association, there was a trotting match between three year olds for a purse and stake of $700, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. H. Woodruff named s. s. *Shepard Nap*, S. McLoughlin named s. m. *Jessie*. The grey gelding by owner, b. r. b. *Kibby* by H Jones, and b. *Kibby* by H. Wolley. *Jessie* won the first race, and *Shepard Nap* the last three; the others paid forfeit. The time made was 2:46, 2:40, 2:41, 2:47 and 2:43½. The race was the most exciting one of the season, and the betting was very heavy. The mare was the favorite; one hundred dollars to thirty previous to starting, and after having won the first two heats, she was the favorite at one hundred to ten. On the third heat the horses both got away well together, the mare leading, but the stallion passed her on the back stretch and kept the lead to the stand, winning the heat easily. The backers of the stallion now became wild with excitement, and one hundred to ten was freely offered on him without takers. The stallion, in the opinion of many old turf men, bids fair to rank among the best trotters in the country. On the same day there was a trot over the same course for a purse of $250, the horses to trot nearest to three minutes, mile heats, between v. r. g. *Tycoon*: b. g. *Horace*; b. g. *Conway*, and s. m. *Lady Greeley*, with the following result:

Tycoon	4	1	2	1	Time 3:00
Horace	2	2	1	2	Time 3:02
Conway	1	3	4	3	Time 3:00
Lady Greeley	3	4	3	4	Time 3:00

Charges Against the American Consul at Halifax.—A meeting of American citizens was held in the city of Halifax, N. S., last Friday evening, in reference to the conduct of our Consul there, which is said to have been of a character not calculated to reflect much honor upon his country. It was stated that on the two last national days, Feb. 22 and March 4, he neglected to raise the American flag, and that his language generally is in denunciation of the present Administration. One of the Halifax papers, the *Journal*, edited by the son of the Consul, it is stated, has taken very unkind views of American affairs. If these charges are true it is certainly time that the attention of our authorities was called to the matter, and a change effected. The following extracts from the resolutions are from the Halifax *Reporter*, a paper that has been uniformly impartial and generous in its discussion of American affairs:

"*Resolved*, That we feel mortified in the fact, that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, but misrepresents and vilifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

Resolved, That while we are pleased, with the tone and spirit of the Press and public sentiment of this city generally in reference to the state of our country, we sincerely regret that one journal has prostituted itself to the base purpose of attempting to prejudice the people against the Republican Party by misstatements, caricature, and falsehood."

[Advertisement.]

Important to those who Believe.—Change of weather, from chilly to sultry, or from sultry to chilly, invariably occasions more or less sickness. The robust are more often stricken down at these times than the weakly, by sudden colds, pains, colics, and inflammation of the bowels, lungs, kidneys, or other organs.

To these how important are

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

five or six of which, swallowed at once, and repeated in a few hours if necessary, will save days, perhaps months, of sickness—often life.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-STREET,

and No. 4 Union-square, at 25 cents per box, or

SIX BOXES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Also by J. S. Green, No. 337 Fulton-street, and Gustavus Richter, No. 56 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, L. I.

[Advertisement.]

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MAISON DOREE,
By F. Martinez.

Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,

I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be thrown open for the examination of the public on Saturday and Monday, the 8th and 10th insts.

[Advertisement.]

Extraordinary Cure of Salt Rheum or Scrofula.—Two dollars' worth of Holloway's Pills and Ointment completely cured Miss Ellen Lane, Cherry-street, New-York. She had the disease all over her hands and lips for more than seven years.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with patent crystallized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Cantrell's is at No. 813 Broadway.—Everybody knows that at CANTRELL'S the very finest quality of ladies' and gents' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, of the neatest make, may be had at the very lowest rates. All orders which he takes are promptly fulfilled, and he gives universal satisfaction.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.

Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

MARRIED.

Morrow—Kelby.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James P. Kelby, by Rev. Samuel King, of Brooklyn, George F. Morrow to Miss Julia Kelby.

Russell—Dyer.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Wm. Edwards Russell, Jr., Esq., of Boston, to Miss Lissie B., eldest daughter of Major B. B. Dyer, of the New-York Legion Brigade.

Timpson—Morris.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Thomas Timpson and Mary Hamilton, daughter of Jas. L. Morris, Esq.

Sabriskie—Garvin.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, June 6, at the R. D. Church, by Rev. Robert G. Strong, John L. Sabriskie, M. D., to Eliza B. Garvin, both of Flatbush.

Seaman—De Wint.—At Fishkill Landing, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, George A. Seaman to Mary C., daughter of J. P. De Wint, Esq., all of Fishkill Landing.

Hook—Mitchell.—In Albany, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., William B. Hook, of this City, to Virginia, daughter of Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of the Dudley Observatory.

Codman—Belknap.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 5, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Howe, Rector, Arthur Codman, of Boston, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Edward Belknap, and grand-daughter of Thomas Haven, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Jones—Sharpe.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Frederick W. Jones, of New-York, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Taylor—Loxley.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, James M. Taylor, of New-York, to Lizzie J. Moore, of the former city, and daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Evans.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, Cyrus Mead, infant son of Wilson and Anne E. Evans, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 55 Clinton st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, for interment on Saturday morning.

Butts.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, Caroline Emma, wife of Daniel R. Butts, and only daughter of Lewis S. Dod, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 Greenwich av., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Hart.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, V. Coleman Hart, son of R. S. Hart, of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his uncle, Dr. Edward H. Dixon, No. 42 5th-av., at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Westchester County.

Jones.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, William E., infant son of John J. and Rachel A. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 42 McDougal st.

Madden.—On Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, Rev. John Madden, of Rondout.

His funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Rondout, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaving Chambers st. at 7 A. M. will arrive in time for the funeral.

Breken.—In Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, June 6, Mr. Richard Breken, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 8, at 2 o'clock.

Bonnett.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, June 6, Mrs. Nancy Bonnett, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church of the village of New-Rochelle, this day, (Friday,) June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bushell.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday morning, May 31, Elizabeth Amanda, infant daughter of William and the late Elizabeth D. Bushell, of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Lanman.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 5, Mrs. Abigail T. Lanman, relict of the late Peter Lanman, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

Lewis.—In New Albany, Ind., on Monday, June 3, Edward Donaldson, youngest son of Wm. M. and A. E. Lewis, aged 3 weeks.

Graham.—At Burnswark, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on Monday, May 21, Elizabeth Graham, aged 77 years.

Bliss.—At Allahabad, India, on Wednesday, April 10, of cholera, Charles F. Bliss, son of Rev. Seth Bliss, of New-York City, aged 28 years.

☞ The relatives and friends of Lindley M. Hoffman are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 319.—June 6, 1861.
16, 26, 47, 68, 63, 45, 30, 69, 18, 11, 6, 27.
Kentucky, Class 320.—June 6, 1861.
65, 6, 73, 17, 48, 57, 19, 35, 40, 46, 18, 43, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING.
ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
successors to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 BROADWAY,
offer for sale a large stock of well made Summer Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.
WM. D. ABBOTT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS
OF
COL. ELLSWORTH,
GEN. SCOTT,
COL. VOSBURGH,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS,
MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL,
and hundreds of others, a list of which sent to any address. Price of Portaits 25 cents each. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS.
Twenty different varieties.
Send for Circular.
From the London Quarterly Review.
No drawing-room table of the day can be considered furnished without its "Photographic Album," and among the pretty toys of the season, few can proffer so many substantial merits.
CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS, FROM LIFE,
Taken Rain or Shine,
Equal in point of excellence to the best Paris Photographs.
APPLY TO THE STEREOSCOPIC COUNTER.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.
Black Alpaca Suits.......$6
Plain Cassimere Suits, to match.......6
Striped " ".......6
Solferino " ".......6
Taconic " ".......12
Hairline " ".......15
Silk mixture " ".......15

REV. T. C. FLETCHER, MISSIONARY from Brazil, will deliver an address on the subject of Missions in that country, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Sunday-school building of the Church of the Ascension, in 11th-st., two doors west of 5th-av. The public are invited to attend.

THE PARTISAN LEADER, VOL. 2.
READY THIS MORNING AND
FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
Same Size, Style, and Price as First Volume.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

*** This wonderful book opens to light one of the most extraordinary plots and conspiracies, which has ever existed throughout the civilized world. With all the fascinations of a romance, there are disunion sentiments of the most treasonable character inculcated. So far as the plans and operations of the Southern rebels have gone, they have followed the chart laid down in this work.

*** THE SECOND VOLUME reveals more treason, and deals more in battle and bloodshed than the first, which, strange to say, is the present state of matters as they exist in Virginia.

*** The two volumes, complete in one, bound handsomely in cloth, will be ready to-morrow. Price $1 00.

*** Copies sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New York.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 111 East Fourteenth-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th st. N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.
DAVIES & CO.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine dépôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE PLATED TEA-SETS.
They are beautiful, very beautiful—and cheap, very cheap—especially the HOLIDAY PATTERNS for 1860. A general assortment of fine plated ware at retail as well as wholesale, at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.
WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT
Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs, all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.
Within the past two days, or since its first introduction, it has received the unequivocal commendation of scores and hundreds of military officers and others. Arrangements are now making to supply large numbers for the army.
Price only $2 25; call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway, above Grand-st.

CAMP AND MILITARY UTENSILS.
Soyer's Patent Camp Stove, the most complete and compact in use; Parr's Patent Camp Chest and Canteen; the Patent Army Stove, for three or four persons, very light and compact, with table furniture complete. A full assortment and a stock on hand of Camp Baskets and Chest Canteens, Camp Kettles and Pans, Cots, Stools, &c.; Pans, Plates, Spoons, Knives and Forks, complete, with straps, at wholesale and retail.
BALDWIN & [illegible]

BROOKLYN PHALANX.—ASPINWALL HOWITZER CORPS.—The enrolled members of this company are hereby ordered to appear at No 30 East Houston-st., at 10 A. M., THIS DAY, to proceed immediately to encampment. Twenty recruits for the completion of this corps will be accepted.
HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Captain.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.—29 MEN WANTED to fill Capt. Henry Baisel's Company, to go into active service within ten days. Recruiting office corner 30th-st. and 5th-av., and No. 235 Bowery. Germans preferred.

FIRST GRENADIER REGIMENT.—Companies A and B, meet for drill on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at corner Broadway and 16th-st., over Phelan's billiard room, at 7½ o'clock. All wishing to join are invited to attend. GEO. F. GRAVES, Acting [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 233 1st-av., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av., first floor, up stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has the very best of City reference for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' muslin in the best style; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., front basement. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or the general housework in a private family. Call at No. 42 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for both. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 55 West 22d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—Or laundress alone. A trustworthy young woman, with five years City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, wishes either of the above situations; is a very good chambermaid and an excellent laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist at waiting; good disposition and obliging; will go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to travel or go in the country for the Summer; can give 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can cut and fit children's clothes; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 180 Varick-st., in the paper store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to travel with a lady. Apply at 13 Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 98 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a very good sewer; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 225 East 18th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 31st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork or plain sewing; she is good tempered and obliging; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation; best of City reference. Apply or address No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give every satisfaction as to her capability; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, fancy desserts, &c.; also, a young woman to do light chamberwork; is a good seamstress and waitress; can give over two years' references. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, in meats, soups, pastry, bread and cake, jelly and all kinds of cream; also understands the management of milk and butter; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best of City reference; has lived five years in one place. Apply in the drug-store, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do all kinds of plain cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a quiet private family; understands baking bread and all kinds of desserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 212 East 13th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation; is willing to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A RESPECTABLE private family as first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is capable to take entire charge of a respectable kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook and understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 134 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 168 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as cook; makes excellent bread. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 42 East 24th-st. Good references given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to country in summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress. Call or address 128 East 13th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two young women, situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and fine washing; both fully understand their business; best of City reference can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—A most willing and obliging young woman wishes either of the above situations; is also a nice chambermaid and waitress; makes good bread, cake and pies, and is an excellent laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in good style; best City reference; country preferred; wishes a steady place; a girl wants a place, wages $8 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a competent young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; can get the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 18 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron very well; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 8 Bond-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to obtain a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—French, English and American; is a first-rate pastry cook and bread baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN AMERICAN Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can cook, bake bread, pie and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; can also sew and do chamberwork. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A WIDOW LADY, OF GOOD address, aged 32 years, would accept a situation in any capacity in the next steamer; understands housekeeping in every department; an experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; could render her services valuable; the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address Mrs. E. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a middle-aged woman to assist in general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 661 8th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a smart, intelligent girl, to do general housework. Can be seen until engaged at No. 180 West 25th-st., upper floor, west of 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at or address No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call, all the week, at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands mangling and fluting; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to a short distance in the country. References from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; no objection to do chamberwork if required; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 541 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; can work well with her needle, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; the best City reference from her present employer's, No. 16 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 279 6th av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a promising girl from 12 to 14 years old, on the terms that girls are usually apprenticed, to take care of a small child, and do such other work as may be required. She will be well cared for, well brought up, and find a very good and comfortable home. Address Box No. 4 637, Post-office, New-York.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman desires a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Charles-st.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two young women, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to mind children; the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of an infant, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her last place of employment No. 230 Pearl st., (Mr. C. Johnston's,) between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most competent English Protestant woman wishes either of the above situations, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands each capacity and is fully competent to take the entire charge of children, as best reference can show; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City; would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman; good references given; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 119 East 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman wants a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 203 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day, to sew, for two or three weeks, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a respectable young woman who understands her business, and can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chambermaid. Inquire at their present residence, No. 20 Union-square, corner East 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th st., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO SEWING in a small family and to make herself generally useful; situation permanent if the party suits; American preferred. Apply to SIDNEY FANNING, No. 258 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good and careful driver; understands his business perfectly; can produce the very best of reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 159 West 36th-st., for two days. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriage, and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging and of a peaceable disposition; has the best of City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or to work in a garden, by a young man that understands the care of horses well; good reference given from last place. Can be seen at the Cottage, on 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., for two days. None need apply except Protestants.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman either in the City or country. A note addressed to A. B. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in the country; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation with a doctor or in a private family to take care of horses and drive, in the City or country; willing to make himself useful in any way; the best of reference. Call or address Mr. LANDER, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he fully understands his business. Address COACHMAN, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; understands the management of greenhouse flowers and all kinds of vegetables; also, understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; good references can be given. Address J. K., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, or can be seen from 10 until 12 at No. 15 Ann-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, with the best of City references, either in the City or country; is thoroughly acquainted with driving in the City, and general farm work. Address J. MANSON, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman by a steady man, who understands his business in both branches; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can be recommended by his last employer where he has lived three years. Address a note to T. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, until engaged.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer's; has 14 years' experience in this country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer; understands his business thoroughly in both departments, and has lived in respectable places, and can give satisfactory reference for ability and conduct. Address J. N., farmer, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young married man, a situation as janitor, to take care of a building, offices, &c., who understands his business truly; can give the best of City reference from his employer. Address JANITOR, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable private waiter (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; can be highly recommended for sobriety and integrity of character by his present employer. Address No. 177 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY faithful man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at the Society Library, basement door, University place, between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH TEN YEARS' BUSINESS experience in this City, wishes a situation at a moderate salary, in some established house. After a few months, everything being mutually satisfactory, he will purchase an interest to the amount of $5 000; would not object to going West. Address T. WALLACE, Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

AMANUENSIS OR PRIVATE TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College wishes temporary employment as above, or in connection with some journal. References in New-York City. Address N E. B., Box No. 84, Flushing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A STEADY, ACTIVE and intelligent man, of undoubted character, who can devote four or five hours a day to the work required to be done, will hear of employment which his attention may render permanent, by applying in his own writing, with name, address and references, to Box No. 2,249 Post-office, New-York.

A CLERK WANTED.—A CLERK EXPERIENCED in both wholesale and retail drug business, call at No 42 West 29th-st. for one day between 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING office, 3 porters for wholesale stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE coachman to take care of pair of horses and carriage; none need apply except they can bring good recommendation. Apply at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, after 10 o'clock A. M.

A CARPENTER—WANTED, TO GO INTO THE country. Address J. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A RELIABLE, sober, industrious printer; must be thoroughly acquainted with book and job work; to such a person steady employment will be given; reference required. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well known, first class fashionable Summer house would inform its former patrons, and the public generally, that he built on three hundred feet last Spring, making seventy four new bedrooms, new dining-room, forty by one hundred; new parlor, forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with new carpets and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for five hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables; two new ten pin alleys, at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing-houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht, of forty five tons, and several small sail boats will be constantly on hand ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 7¼ A. M., 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.—time 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head dépôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibuses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, was built last Spring, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company on the 24th day of June next, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. Board, $2 per day.

N. B.—Mosquitoes are never seen at the Head.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders. GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Neversink River. We refer to William Torrey, R. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.

JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; price of board in accordance with the times. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7½, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20; from Dey-st. at 10½ and 4½ o'clock; only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 600 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 500 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first class hotel last Spring, remodeled the old dining-room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head, three times a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHECK OF R. H. BERDELL, DATED 5TH inst., on Bank of Commerce, for $3 021 21, to order of R. BENSON, JR. Payment at the Bank has been stopped. The public are cautioned from negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to R. BENSON, JR., No. 7 State st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE; PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 180 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. [illegible] Also, seals, door-plates

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 14th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, O. P. Q., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. HANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 29th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING. — VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 28 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in a good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 262 Hicks-st., or No. 88 John st., New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realized and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding another gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO, 26 CLINTON ST.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board; house contains the modern improvements and convenient to Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

FRENCH BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR partial board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private,) two well furnished rooms, with modern conveniences; fine location, near Gramercy park, of which the house has a key. Apply at No. 118 East 21st st., after 2 o'clock.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

THOSE WISHING THE COMFORTS OF a home in a private New England family, in a new house with modern conveniences, within walking distance of South and Wall st. ferries, Brooklyn, furnished rooms with board—can be accommodated by addressing W. BODGES, Brooklyn Post-office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board, in a first-class house, in a most delightful summer location in view of Union-square, at moderate prices will please apply at the house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$10 A WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can find good board and every convenience, by applying at No. 61 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.; only forty minutes from St. Paul's Church. A large front room and bedroom adjoining, with dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen together or separately, with breakfast if desired; family very small; house contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; double and single rooms, neatly furnished, with water and gas; situation very pleasant; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, with partial board if needed, with gas and bath, and in a private family, within five minutes' walk of either ferry. Call for three days at No. 234 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD, AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A NUMBER of handsomely furnished rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, having every improvement, can be had, with unexceptionable board, by calling at No. 25 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or separately, with private table or without meals, may be had at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN an English family, where the French language is spoken. Apply at No 66 West 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address

REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private school; teaches the higher English branches, (including mathematics,) Latin, French, music and painting. California or Canada preferred. Best of references given. Address, for two weeks, S. C. M., Brooklyn Post-office, Long Island.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires an engagement as teacher either in a school or family; is willing to devote her whole time, and can give good references; country preferred. Address, for one week, Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION and refined habits, desires to visit Europe in the capacity of tutor, private secretary, or traveling companion, positions for which a knowledge of six languages, and experience throughout the Continent, well qualify him. Address EUROPE, Box No. 2,723 Post-office, New-York.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to

JAS. G. & J. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the dépôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 22 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken a commodious house at Castleton, Staten Island, opposite Bergen Point, can accommodate a few first-class boarders if applied for immediately. For healthfulness of situation, beauty of scenery, &c., it is unsurpassed.

Mrs. WM. CLEVELAND.

For particulars, apply to A. L. Sayre, Esq., No. 212 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN ONE of the most healthy and desirable locations on Long Island, have three very pleasant and delightful rooms they would let with board, to a party of three or four persons, adults, for the Summer. The advantages of the house and residence is unsurpassed for comfort and convenience, the distance being an hour's ride only from the City by the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars. Address L. M. R., Box No 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Families wishing board for the summer will find pleasant rooms at the Cornwall House. The House is large and commodious ground shady, and the scenery very fine, and reached by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, daily. Apply to G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find boarding during summer on Bergen Hill; is a pleasant, healthy situation; fine view of the ocean, good fishing, etc; house has bathing-room, water, garden, stable, plenty of fresh milk, and is 25 minutes from Jersey-City ferry; terms very low. Address B. H., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No 2 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad at a healthy and beautifully located farm, a short distance from the dépôt. A gentleman and wife can have a pleasant retreat for the Summer, on reasonable terms; no objection to a pair of horses. Address Box No. 209 Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR LADIES DESIRING Hygienic advantages for the improvement of health, may be obtained at one of the most delightful places on the Hudson, near the City. The situation for health and beauty of general scenery is unsurpassed. Apply to W. ELMER, M. D., No. 58 West 23d-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with a fine residence near dépôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be well accommodated at a first-class farm house, in a fine healthy location, among the hills of Connecticut; rooms large; fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. Inquire for particulars, or call this day on the proprietor, at the Knickerbocker Life Insurance, No. 106 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND—VANDERBILT LANDING.—A few parties can obtain board at the CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, on Simonson-av., seven minutes' walk from the Ferry, and thirty five minutes' ride from the City. High and retired grounds, gas, bathing, stabling, &c. Boats hourly from the Battery.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A pleasant home, only 25 miles from New-York, by railroad or steamboat. Treated with great kindness, parental care and partial instruction if required. Terms moderate. Inquire of Z. W. DORR, corner Greenwich and Jay sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, ON the east shore of the Hudson River, within thirty miles of the City, for three adults and three or four children, where no other boarders will be taken and plenty of room afforded. Address E O. LAMSON, No. 518 Washington-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE MOST DELIGHTFULLY situated private residence on the Lake offers superior accommodations, with board, to two or three families. For terms, apply at No. 2 West 25th st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a very pleasant and entirely healthful location, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, will take a few boarders for the Summer, or the whole year.

Address E. C., Box No. 1,646 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, near Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy, house close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, boating, &c.; terms moderate. Reference, J. T. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE MOST DELIGHTFULLY situated private residence on the lake offers superior accommodations, with board, to two or three families. For terms apply at No. 2 West 25th-st. Adults preferred.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale dépôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, UNTIL NOVEMBER, near the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown, for a gentleman and wife, three children and servant. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,277 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board may be obtained in a private family, for a party of three or four, at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. Please address Mrs. M. A. PIERCE.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED with a private family, in a pleasant location on the East River; an hour's ride from City Hall by cars; terms moderate. Address R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AND WIFE, a house to take care of; will pay, if required, a small rent; down town preferred; good references. Address HOUSE, Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT UNTIL OCTOBER 1, a moderate sized cottage, within half an hour of New-York by boat or rail, furnished or partly furnished. Address HOUSE, Box No. 169 Post-office, with location, rent, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, with garden, near a station on Hudson River railroad, and between Manhattanville and Tarrytown; rent must be moderate; country preferred. Address N. D. WHITE, No. 542 Washington st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having an unoccupied house in a good location, with a view of furnishing to let, in New-York or Brooklyn. For further particulars. Call at No. 41 4th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c.,
June 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-Boats, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is 51x185 feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 283 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.; or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS K. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE OR LET—Containing 34 acres, with modern cottage and plenty of out-buildings. Price, $3 000 will be leased for $300, and 200 loads of manure will be furnished without charge; to let for $150 this season, or until April. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, North Oyster Bay.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE AND 10 acres of land on line of Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—The owner of a new and modern house, No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st., has furnished the same with reference to the accommodation of genteel families, who may desire to lessen the cares of housekeeping, by having their rooms on one floor, and communicating. The first floor is adapted to a professional residence. The drawing-room floor has five rooms and kitchen; the second and third stories have the same accommodations. Apply to Housekeeper on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR Broadway. A desirable location for any light business. Will be converted into a store if desired. Rent only $550 per annum. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 10x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON CHARLES' ISLAND, 66 miles from New York, a large mansion, with sufficient grounds and a small cottage, cheap. The house is three stories, 40 feet square, with two verandahs, on first and second stories; contains 18 rooms, in good order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; barn and necessary outbuildings; a short distance from Milford dépôt. Also, a small cottage, near the above, to rent cheap. Also, mill to rent; a mill at Walcottville, Conn., on the Naugatuck Railroad, for the manufacture of woolen shirts and cotton goods for the army, in running order, water power. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURNISHED house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water, of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FISHKILL LANDING—To let for the Summer, with 3½ acres of ground. The house is completely furnished, commands river and mountain views, and location very healthy; has carriage-house and ample stable accommodations. The place is very desirable; terms moderate. Apply to or address DR. DE LA MONTAIGNE, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A cottage, two-story, attic, basement and cellar, genteelly furnished, will be let until the 1st of May next, or longer, and rent taken in board if desired; location high and very desirable. Inquire at No. 75 Fort Greene place. References required.

STATEN ISLAND.—A NICELY-FURNISHED cottage in Richmond-st., between the first and second landings, about seven minutes' walk from either, can be let till Oct. 1, by applying to F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City, by horse railroad every twenty minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED, unincumbered, and worth from $6,000 to $10,000 in exchange for that valuable 5-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st., lightly incumbered. Inquire at No. 58 Water-st., for owner, from 2½ to 5 P. M. any day.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several very good farms from 20 up to 200 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, a farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never-failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house, 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer, or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres, within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land; good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Waverly House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE farm of 145 acres, 27 miles from Rochester, in Orleans County, N. Y.; is near a railroad dépôt, and has on it good farm buildings. Will exchange for City property, or a small place near New-York, and pay some cash. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 14

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
SECOND GREAT SALE OF
THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 7, at 12 o'clock,
at the Pasture and Fair Grounds,
St. Anne's av.,
Westchester County,

138th-st., a short distance above Harlem Bridge. 138th-st. on the right-hand side of the road, leads to St. Anne's av., and the grounds are in the rear of the Church. The Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 o'clock, stops at Mott Haven, 138th st., and access can be had to Harlem Bridge by steamboat and 3d and 2d av. cars.

THE ENTRIES ARE CLOSED,
And include many valuable thorough-bred and trotting pairs and single horses; also, some of the celebrated ALDERNEY CATTLE.
The following CELEBRATED horses will be on the grounds for exhibition:
The celebrated 4 mile horse NICHOLAS I.
The celebrated thoroughbred horse LOGAN. Thoroughbred mare GOLD LEAF.
Hon. Wm. H. Seward's two ARABIAN HORSES.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S favorite Colts NEW JERSEY and MAJOR LOW.
BLACK SQUAW, the dam of LANCET.
LADY FULTON,
who trotted her 20 miles in an hour.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S DAM.
Also, several of
LOGAN'S FINEST COLTS.
All the Horses will be on the ground early, and the sale will commence punctually at
12 O'CLOCK M.
Full and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY MORNING.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE GREAT HORSE SALE.
Conveyances will be in waiting at the terminus of the 3d-av. railroad, and at the Mott Haven station on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 26th st., to take gentlemen to the grounds.
Ample refreshments will be furnished on the grounds by one of our best caterers.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT MANSION, SIX HANDSOME COTTAGES AND 2-3 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR DOBBS' FERRY, KNOWN AS THE HOWLAND ESTATE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Dobbs' Ferry—The above property is 2 miles from Dobbs' Ferry and 20 miles from New-York. The mansion is frame, filled in with brick, 50 by 56 feet; hot and cold water, gas throughout, large grapery, choicest kinds of fruit; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Six handsome cottages. Also, a splendid trout lake near the mansion; cold water fall, saw and grist mills all in perfect order; 6 barns, large stable and coach-house and coachman's rooms, orange green-house, filled with choice plants; orange and lemon trees in full bearing, fine garden, beautiful drives in the vicinity. The above is under a high state of cultivation, and forms a perfect village in itself, and must be seen to be appreciated.
Full particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNE COURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.
Also, several fine specimens by Roesselis, Tanneur, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists.
The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 7, at 7½ o'clock,
Choice English books, being a consignment of six cases, just received from London, comprising a variety of fine editions of the writings of standard authors in various departments, including many that are elegantly illustrated and richly bound. Also, a few choice English engravings, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT HORSE SALE.
Should it storm to day the sale will be postponed to MONDAY next, at the same place and time, but not unless it actually storms.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will have a magnificent sale of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, marble statuary, bronzes, plated ware, China, dinner and tea sets, fancy articles, &c. Most of the furniture has been removed from private residences for convenience of sale and made by Roux, Dessoir, Marcotte, Hutchings, Meeks, Balser, Stoney, and others. For the purpose of this sale they have secured the spacious and elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, 55 by 200 feet. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, 6th, FRIDAY, 7th, and SATURDAY, 8th June, at 10½ o'clock each day. In addition to the general assortment of furniture will be found elegant carved oak buffets, chairs, &c.; carved French walnut library and dining-room do.; marquetry and ormolu cabinets do.; raised and bronze figures, several horizontal and grand action piano-fortes, made by Chickering, Dubois, and others; rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered; figured satin do.; brocatel reps, tapestry; &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads and mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, vases, plated ware, bronze figures, fitted cases, and almost every description of furnishing articles; clocks, mantel ornaments, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 7th, mortgage sale to close a loan, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by celebrated masters costing over $7,000, purchased in Europe by a gentleman of taste for his own use, including a bust of Pocahontas, by Mossier, bust of Virgil, Horace, Antinous; Canova's Lions, bust of Paris after Canova; paintings by Tilton, Salmon, Mignaud, Maeris, Verbockhoven, Kupp, Tarburg, and some of the finest French masters. Superb copies to order of celebrated ancient pictures, with many other articles not enumerated. This will be found the most elegant and extensive sale made by us for several years, and to be peremptorily sold. They can be examined, as above, until the day of sale.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 7, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The larger pieces of statuary will be sold at 1 o'clock.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, TO MORROW at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, several elegant parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superb rosewood amoire à-glace; do. etagere, with mirror doors and top; rosewood wardrobe; do. sideboard; oak and black walnut buffets; corner stands, music racks; library suites in various coverings; dining room suites; extension-tables of mahogany, oak, and black walnut; rosewood book cases, centre-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes; rosewood, black walnut, and oak chamber suites complete, hall stands and chairs, &c. The above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, is of fine quality, and worthy the notice of buyers, as it will be positively sold for cash.

A. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, THIS DAY (Friday,) at No. 59 West 16th-st., near 6th av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, suites oil-paintings, mirrors, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, China glass and silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting and bedding of every description. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, WAGONS AND HARNESS.—By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one Germantown rockaway, top wagon, family do., six-seat rockaway, two road wagons, light trotting do.; also single and double harness.
[illegible] several first-class houses to let.

Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers, 21 and 23 Mercer st.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, [illegible] at 6½ o'clock P. M., a large and valuable collection of English and American books—History, Poetry, Theology, Arts, &c., handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 183½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
[illegible] every variety of scales and patterns.
[illegible] No. 135 Grand-st.
Near Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
New-York, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 16th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.
Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
New-York, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-House, corner of Pearl st. and Burling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 237 and 239 Christie-st."

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instanter.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free, Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, &c., and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, however aggravated. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je.20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIRON M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $531 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861; on $585, from the 27th day of April, 1861; on $600, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $100, from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $66 25, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861; and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 4, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.
To the defendant, Richard Reed.
my17-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
[illegible] THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERANS' CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on this Friday evening, June 7th at 7½ o'clock; the Veterans in this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted to your interest. Also to make arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABR'M DALY, Col.
J. M. PETTIT, Adj.

FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—HARE SOUP, jugged hare, English fried soles, boiled salmon, lobster sauce, boiled cod, oyster sauce, roast beef, mutton, lamb, mint sauce, peas, asparagus, English plum pudding, &c. For sale, fine English hams, Stilton cheese, bacon, potted shrimps, &c., No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's ale in fine condition on draught.
T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

AID FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—THE LADIES of the new Episcopal Church of the Intercessor (in East 58th st., near 3d-av.) are requested to meet in the Sunday School room, under the Church, on FRIDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Sewing Society, in aid of the volunteers.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—ABOLition prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 131 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA,
Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1
EDINBURG	SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 15

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second-cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, furnish drafts for any amount, payable on demand, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, June 2	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3	10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4	3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5	3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6	6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6	3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7	7 A. M.
Friday, June 7	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8	7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8	6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9	8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10	3.50 P. M.	Monday, June 10	7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11	4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11	7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Amos and 30th sts.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, TOUCHing at College Point, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAY FLOWER leaves James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy 8:45; 11th st. 9; 26th-st. 9:10. Returning in the afternoon and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampment at Fort Schuyler and Great Neck.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M.—Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE UNION DRAMA,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER.
It will be played this Afternoon and Evening, preceded by
CLARI; Or, HOME, SWEET HOME,
Making the best Dramatic Entertainment in New York.
LAST DAY BUT ONE, ALSO, OF THE
SWISS BEARDED LADY,
LILLIPUTIAN QUEEN, and YOUNG BEAR.
All of whom are to be seen at all hours, together with the VIRGINIA DWARFS, MAJOR WALTERS and his two sisters, smaller than Tom Thumb, though 40, 45 and 51 years old. WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDEN, 800,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
Performance over at 10½ precisely.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. SOTHERN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS...as...ASA TRENCHARD.

GEORGE CHRISTY
Will open at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659
BROADWAY,
MONDAY, JUNE 10.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.
Mr. Gustavus Geary, Miss Mina Geary, Mr. W. [illegible] and Mr. W. De Vere.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

NO POSTPONEMENT—IN CONSEQUENCE of the storm, PECK & SAWYER'S entertainment, the Coronation of the Rose and Patriotic Concert, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by request, WILL BE REPEATED THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THE great Sweepstakes postponed on account of the weather. On FRIDAY, June 7, at 3½ o'clock, a purse and stake of $550; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to harness. Hiram Woodruff names s. g. Frank Temple; Horace F. Jones names b. g. Putnam; Samuel McLaughlin names s. m. Widow Machree. The cars will run from South Ferry every hour, to and from the track. Also, from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferry every ten minutes, to East New-York, thence to track by cars.
N. B.—To come off if the weather is clear.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:45 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 6:20, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7.45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 6:00, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.—EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT, CAMP YATES, OLD TOWN and NEW DORP.—Trains connect with boats at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Sundays, 9, and 11 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M.
Parties will have an opportunity to attend divine service at Camp Yates by taking the 1 or 3 P. M. boats from New-York, and return by the 6 P. M.
At the western terminus of the road is the beautiful yacht-propeller GRACE IRVING, running to Amboy, connecting with the trains.
The beautiful scenery on this route, in addition to the large encampments on the line of the road, within view of the trains, makes it the most delightful excursion out of New-York.
Office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, where parties can arrange for excursions. Sunday schools, picnics, and others will be carried at reduced fare.
REGULAR FARE, 25 CENTS, to extreme end of the Island.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth N J connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12.15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS—FISHING BANKS—COMmencing June 9, running every day, Saturday excepted. Steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th st. 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Fishing tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Cotillion music on board. Fare 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The Buildings are fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A SORRELL HORSE, EIGHT years old, nearly thoroughbred, trots a mile in about three minutes; also, a long tail bay, a superior family horse; about 15½ hands each; sound and kind; also, two wagons and harness, in good order. Apply at DILKS' stables No. 191 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $450; also one at $260. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT or ten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 120 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, light bay, long tail, and a good traveler. Apply at No. 52 South-st.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 750 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The men on the Virginia side are still steadily occupied in extending the works, notwithstanding the dreary weather. There are very few upon the sick list, and all are cheerful and full of zeal, though their present occupation to most of them is entirely novel, as well as arduous.

A portion of the regiments which enlisted originally for the three months term have been recalled from their positions on the other side of the River, and three years' troops have been substituted in their stead. As a general rule, those who enlisted for the first term are decidedly the best equipped and most promising regiments, and a majority of the men are not averse to reënlisting for the war.

THE NEW REGULARS.

The officers of the ten new regiments, now being formed, to be added permanently to the regular army of the United States, have been nearly made up, and the subordinate officers have all been decided on. They have been selected in due proportions from the several loyal States, and among the large number of applicants, over six hundred were filed for Lieutenancies from the State of New-York. Several of the latter are appointed from the ranks of the New-York Seventh Regiment. I learn from the Department this morning that the commissions are made up, and only await the signature of the Secretary. It is probable that the list will be promulgated during next week.

GIDEON HAYNES, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, who has been in town since Sunday, left Washington to-day, after making arrangements for large orders for canteens, haversacks, &c., for the use of Government troops.

Great numbers of letters from the North are received here daily, addressed to Southern parties. It seems not yet to be generally known that the mails ceased to be transmitted south of Washington, after June 1st. All letters so received here go to the Dead Letter Office in this City, where an immense quantity is now accumulating.

The Department buildings are ordered by the President to be closed to-morrow during the funeral of Judge **DOUGLAS** at Chicago.

OLIVER D. BARTLETT, of New-York, is appointed Clerk in the Pension Bureau, and R. H. **STEEL** Clerk in the Treasury Department to-day.

GEORGE. F. MILES, of Maryland, is appointed Consul at Rottendam, and H. **BABCOCK**, to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

At noon, to-day, a train of cars brought from New-York about fifty wagons and ambulances for the use of the New-York troops here. They were forwarded from the Union Defence Committeee. There were received some two hundred and fifty fine cavalry horses at the same time, with a portion of Sherman's Battery also.

Mrs. N. P. **BANKS** arrived here this morning from Chicago, to join her husband, Gen. **BANKS**.

Major A. T. **BRADLEY** has commissioned Adjutant-General of the District Militia to-day, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* C. L. F. **JONES** resigned.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, is gone to Baltimore to address a Union Meeting there to-night.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH'S OFFICERS.

In the war steamer *Susquehannah*, which arrived home a day or two since, there came Capt. **HOLLINS**, of Greytown memory; Lieut. J. N. **BARNEY**, three midshipmen, gunner S. **LOVETT** and sailmaker **MAHONEY**, all of whom have to-day resigned their commissions. The Navy Department does not accept their resignations, but strikes their names from the Navy list.

The National Capital is at present occupied by two companies of the District Militia, under Capts. **MORGAN** and **RUTHERFORD**. The building will soon be vacated, and is but little injured, except in the destruction of the carpets, since the troops took possession there. Laborers are busily occupied in clearing up the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives.

THE REBEL LOSS AT AQUIA CREEK.

Reliable information puts the loss of the enemy in the affair at Aquia Creek at twenty killed. At the Navy-yard here the steamer *Monticello* is now nearly ready for service, having been repaired. She will probably sail for Hampton Roads on Saturday. During the process of repairing fifteen shots were found in her hull and bulwarks. The repairs on the *Freeborn* are rapidly progressing. She will be ready for sea in a few days. The steamer *Anacosta* sailed from the Navy-yard to-day, for Fortress Monroe.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following official order has been issued in reference to the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment in the recent action at Aquia Creek:

SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD, June 5, 1861.

The commandant having received a note from Capt. **JOHN A. DAHLGREEN**, inclosing a copy of the report of the part performed by a detachment of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment in the engagement at Aquia Creek on the 1st and 2d inst., the same is hereby published for the information of the troops:

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTIA, Sunday, June 2.

Henry P. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Seventy-first Reg't:

SIR:—I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent character and conduct of the detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Company C, serving on board this vessel, under Lieut. T. B. **PRENDERGAST**. They have my warmest thanks for their assistance in working the guns at Aquia Creek. As gentlemen, soldiers, or boatmen, they do honor to their immediate commanding officer, and to the Seventy-first. Enclosed is a muster roll of the detachment.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
N. COLLINS, Lieut. Com.

To J. A. **DAHLGREEN**, Commanding Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The hospital at the Capital now contains only a few patients, mostly convalescent, and will be discontinued as soon as private **BLACK**, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, who was accidentally shot recently, is able to bear removal. Although not out of danger, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POST-OFFICE AT MEMPHIS DISCONTINUED.

The principal distributing Post-office for the Southwest is at Memphis, Tenn. The mails thither have this day been discontinued by order of the Postmaster-General, and all letters received here for that point hereafter will go to the dead-letter office. I learn that the Postmaster at Memphis recently made a requisition for ten thousand dollar's worth of stamps, while he had eight thousand dollar's worth on hand—sufficient for ordinary purposes for three months.

The Post-office Department has also to-day ordered postal service once a week on the new route from Fort Wise, on the route from Independence to Sante Fe, Colorado Territory, to Cannon City, which will better serve the residents at Pike's Peak, than has hitherto been done.

THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that at the late fight at Fairfax Court-house, ten of the enemy were actually killed, and probably two or three more. An eye-witness of the conflict saw the bodies thrown into a hole, near the Court-house, and hurriedly buried, immediately after the retreat of the Cavalry.

Hon. E. **JOY MORRIS** is in Washington, looking after the mission to Constantinople.

The officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment to-day tendered the Colonelcy of their Regiment to Col. **JAMES CAMERON**, of Pennsylvania. Col. **CAMERON** is an elder brother of the Secretary of War, and was born in Scotland. He is the Chief of the clan Cameron in this country, and it will be recollected that the Regiment wears the plaid of that clan. Col. **CAMERON** has not yet determined to accept the position so warmly tendered to him. If he does, you may depend that the Regiment will have an opportunity to honor Old Scotland, and that it will be most gallantly led.

LEO.

THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. TYNG, WM. E. DODGE, DR. HITCHCOCK, AND S. B. CHITTENDEN—SINGING AND RESOLUTIONS.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, with a view to secure the coöperation of all good citizens in an effort to meet the spiritual wants of the volunteers. Wm. E. **DODGE**, Esq., presided, and the exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. **HAIGHT**.

Mr. **DODGE**, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said they had been called together by the Young Men's Christian Association, who desired to extend their beneficent care to the volunteers engaged in the war, bringing to bear all the energies of the Association upon the subject. The plan decided upon embraced the following objects:

First—The preparation and publication of a comprehensive collection of hymns, prayers, scripture texts, &c., in a book of 135 pages, to be given to every soldier.

Second—The organization of devotional meetings on week evenings and Sundays, wherever and in whatever numbers the men may be found. A committee of three is already in charge of this subject.

Third—The visitation of strangers and soldiers during their stay in this City, in furtherance of which object a circular has already been published widely.

Fourth.—The organization as a working force of the campaign of such religious elements as can be found in the various regiments.

Mr. **DODGE** said the young men desired a loud indorsement of their efforts.

The children of the Institution of the Blind, under the direction of Mr. **LASAR**, then sang several national airs, for which they were loudly applauded, as they were throughout the evening for other efforts.

Rev. Dr. S. H. **TYNG** then addressed the meeting, commencing with a glowing panegyric of the national song, "the Star Spangled Banner," and the national flag, the Stars and Stripes. He had been shown a secession flag which he would like to have brought out.

The flag was brought out, amid hisses and Dr. **TYNG** threw it down and trampled on it, amid loud cheers. He said the secession flag reminded him of a certain definition of man as "a monkey with his tail robbed out." [Laughter.] He denounced Judge **TANEY** as trying to throttle the President with the writ of *habeas corpus*. If he had the power he would put Judge **TANEY** where he had put that flag. [Applause and hisses.] He was indifferent to any manifestation of disapprobation of that sentiment.

A VOICE—The hisses were for **TANEY**. [Applause.]

Dr. **TYNG** further said that the Southerners seemed to want to worship **BARNUM**'s "What is It," [laughter] and he thought they would soon be ashamed of that flag—the bastard monster they had produced. [Applause.] He disapproved of any hollow compromise or patch-work peace, and heartily approved of war for the maintenance of freedom and principle. He was willing, if necessary, to sacrifice his own sons. If thousands would not do, let millions go, [applause] and when they did go, let them be attended by those who had some regard for their spiritual welfare.

Rev. Dr. **HITCHCOCK** commenced by saying that they knew the London *Times*. [Hisses.] They would like its articles better a month hence than they did now. [Applause.] John Bull had a good heart, but a very thick hide, [laughter,] but he hoped we would get through it. [Applause.] The London *Times'* correspondent thought meanly of our Constitution, because it was sold for three cents, but the Bible—the Constitution of the world—was sold for six cents. He thought the proportion was very good. [Applause.]

Dr. **HITCHCOCK** reviewed in terse but eloquent sentences the providential character of this struggle. He would say to them as he had said to a friend who was not so buoyant as himself in hopes of the result, "If God wills, I ask not for light, until we have had a little lightning." [Applause.] He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. **SCOTT**, which elicited three rousing cheers for the Head of the Army. He thought we had but one thing to ask of the God of Battles, "to keep our chieftain and tell the boys how to do it." [Applause.]

The children then sang a spirited national air to the tune of "Dixie," the words of which—and most poetic and patriotic words they were—were composed by the blind poetess, Miss **FRANCES J. CROSBY**. The reading by Mr. **LASAR**, and above all, the singing of the children was productive of the most unbounded enthusiasm. The following is the first verse:

UNION SONG.

On! ye patriots, to the battle,
Hear Fort Moultrie's cannon rattle;
Away, away, away to the fight,
Go meet those Southern traitors
With iron will;
And should your courage falter, boys,
Remember Bunker Hill.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
The Stars and Stripes forever;
Hurrah, hurrah,
The Union shall not sever.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the project of the Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the religious wants of the Volunteers, is worthy of public confidence and coöperation, and that we commend the same to the support of the churches and the community.

Resolved, That Messrs. William E. Dodge, Wilson G. Hunt, Benj. F. Manierre, Benj. W. Bonney, and Alexander W. Bradford be appointed a Committee to receive donations in furtherance of the proposed object, to be expended under the supervision of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

S. B. **CHITTENDEN**, Esq., supported the resolutions, defending the merchants of New-York from the charge of being mercenary and subservient to King Cotton. He heard a friend say that day, that he would rather trust his wife and family to the negroes of the South than to the whites, because they had better hearts, and better consciences, and were less barbarous and more human. [Applause.] He did not want to see this contest ended until Slavery had received its death blow. [Applause.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen should volunteer sums in aid of the object.

WM. E. DODGE subscribed $100, and W. C. **NOYES**, $50. It was suggested to "pass round the hat," and the Chairman announced that the young men would stand at the door to receive contributions.

The children sang:

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HYGIENE—A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The ordinary business having been transacted, Dr. **ELSIHA HARRIS**, Chairman of the Committee which had visited the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, on the subject military hygiene, made a verbal report as to what had been accomplished. He stated that himself and coadjutors had been kindly received by the President and members of the Cabinet, as well as by Gen. **SCOTT**. Every facility was afforded the Committee for prosecuting inquiries, and they were assured that every practicable suggestion which they offered would be considered by the proper authorities. Their recommendations, especially with regard to the regimental *cuisine*, received particular attention, and impressed Gen. **SCOTT** and Brigadier-Gen. **MANSFIELD** so deeply, that the committee were informed that immediate steps should be taken with a view of attaching a competent professional cook to each company, who should be placed on the footing of a non-combattant.

The investigations of the Committee led them to the conclusion, which is endorsed by the medical staff of all the regiments in the vicinity of Washington, that the health of the soldiers would be best preserved by wearing flannel next the skin. The doctor urged that this fact could not be too prominently kept in view by the friends of the soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops had been subjected to much exposure and considerable hardships since their sojourn in the vicinity of Washington very little sickness prevailed in the encampments, the principal disease being a mild form of typhoid fever.

The Doctor further announced that a Sanitary Commission had been agreed upon, and that it will soon be in perpetual session, acting in harmony with the medical and other military authorities in actual service. The Commission will consist of nine members, disinterested gentlemen, having the good of the soldier at heart, and at its head will be Rev. Dr. **BELLOWS**. The other members will be Prof. Bache, Dr. Van Buren and Prof. Gibbes, of this City; Major Shira, of Washington; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; and Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge.

The Commission is to be represented at Washington by a resident Secretary, who will be furnished with suitable rooms for conducting business, at or near the War Department building. The Committee will soon present a written report, giving full details of their proceedings.

PATRIOTIC LADIES IN WESTCHESTER.

The ladies at White Plains, Westchester County, have formed a Society for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for our soldiers. At a meeting on Monday last, pursuant to a notice given at the churches in the village, a large number of ladies were present full of enthusiasm and determination to do all they can to help our soldiers and contribute to their comfort. At this meeting, large contributions were received from different parties, of material to be manufactured into clothing and Havelocks, all of which was distributed among the members at once. This organization is only one of many that are now in full operation in the county, where the ladies are not to be excelled in patriotism or liberality.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of State Officers passed June 4, 1861, paragraph II. of General Orders, No. 41, respecting the duties, &c., of Regimental Paymasters, is modified as follows:

When regiments have been mustered into the United States service, previously to the appointment of their Paymasters, they shall nevertheless perform all such duties as may be necessary to pay those regiments for their services under the State, and shall be entitled to not less than one month's pay and allowance (as Lieutenant of Infantry) and mileage, at the rate of ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled, in the performance of their duties; provided the conveyance has not been furnished by the United States or State Government, or the number of miles be not less than ten. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, composed of the stalwart sons of Maine, and commanded by Col. O. O. **HOWARD**, reached this City, yesterday, *viâ* Fall River, *en route* for Washington, whither they have been ordered by the War Department. The rain came down in torrents at the time of their landing, and continued throughout the march up Broadway. They marched to the old Arsenal, on the corner of White and Elm streets, which had been tendered by Gen. **ARTHUR** for their accommodation. A bountiful dinner was provided for the men at the Park barracks, while the officers enjoyed the hospitality of the Astor-house. The Regiment is officered as follows:

Field—Col. Oliver O. Howard.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Isaac A. Tucker.
Major—Henry G. Staples.
Commissioned Staff—Adjt. C. E. Burt.
Quartermaster—Wm. D. Haley.
Chaplain—A. J. Church.
Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. G. S. Palmer.
Non-Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph S. Smith.
Commissary-Sergeant— ——— Grafton.
Sergeant-Major—S. S. Plaisted.
Line—Company A, Capt. Reuben Sawyer, of Bath; Company B, Capt. E. M. Batchelor, of Augusta; Company C, Capt. W. E. Jarvis, of Gardiner; Company D, Capt. C. A. D. Lampson, of Bath; Company E, Capt. John M. Noah, of Hallowell; Company F, Capt. E. G. Savage, of Skowhegan; Company G, Capt. F. S. Hesaltine, of Waterville; Company H, Capt. W. S. Heath, of Waterville; Company J, Capt. W. B. Lakeman, of Augusta; Company K, Capt. Strout, of Winthrop.

The regiment have also forty-five transportation houses, and are provided with full camp and garrison equipage, and presents as fine an appearance as any body of men that have left for the seat of war. At the Arsenal the Regiment was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the presentation being made by **STEWARD L. WOODFORD**, Esq., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney. It was received by Col. **HOWARD** with a few pertinent remarks. The remarks of Mr. **WOODFORD** were as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE: After your long and wearisome journey, it is only a decent regard to your comfort that these exercises should be short, and my words of welcome very few. Besides, all words, save those of Godspeed, are useless now. The time for discussion has gone by. Open rebellion has trampled upon our Constitution, and seeks with violence to break up our Union. The issue has been met, and to-day men's minds are one. We must destroy treason, or treason will destroy us. [Cheers.] The olive branch has, with sad heart, been put aside. The sword has, with slow hand, at last been drawn. Not in hate, not in haste, but in the solemn earnestness of a nation struggling for its very life, we have risen, put by our partisan strifes, and have sworn that treason shall be crushed, though Carolina be turned into a forest of gibbets. [Great cheers.] The speech of to-day should be the roll-call, and the beat of the muster drum. That eloquence most touches our hearts which breathes in the rifle's crack and flashes in the bayonet's gleam, as with avenging finger it points through Baltimore to Sumter. [Great cheers.] The men of Maine, now resident in this City, meet you to-day to bid you welcome, and in the same breath farewell. With these words of greeting and parting, they wish to offer you some pledge of their brotherhood. Each mother has given to her son among your ranks the Bible, fittest token of a mother's love. Each dear one has given some keepsake of affection. So, too, these brethren of yours, would give you in this time of battle the patriot's gift, your country's flag. [Cheers.] It shall go with you as a guardian. Its starry eyes shall look upon you in watchful love. Its stripes shall stream above you, turning and flashing like the angel's sword that guarded Eden's gate. [Loud Applause.]

In every fold and thread this silken standard speaks to you. It is a flag of history. Those thirteen blended stripes forever tell the story of the old Colonial struggles, and the days of '76; the story of the savage and the wilderness, of Independence Hall and Valley Forge and Yorktown; the story of that Union, which our fathers made, and which, *so help us God*, we their children will maintain. [Cheers.] Those stars upon its azure field, each in its golden word, the record of our national existence; how from weakness we have come to strength, from thirteen States to thirty-four, until this day our flag flashes with the sunrise as it waves over the pines of Maine, and crimsons with the sunset, where it guards the land of gold. As you are patriots, read aright the history written on that flag. As you are men, let not that history be folded now, and closed forever. Into your hands we give it. Guard it as woman guards her honor, as children keep their father's grave. To you in perfect faith we give this flag, for we know in what cradling your childhood was nurtured, and of what blood you come. We know how you have wrestled with the storms upon your rugged coast, and how your manhood has toughened and grown strong amid your giant forests. We know, too, that the village church has risen where the ax has rung, and that the schoolhouse has crept beside the footsteps of the fisherman and pioneer. And thus, clear heads, true hearts, and sinewy arms have had their training for the duty of to day. I remember, too, that Maine is the child of Massachusetts, and thus you came of a blood that knows no fear. The memories of the Puritans mingle with the inspiration of Plymouth Rock, and of the men who fought at Lexington were fitly born those martyrs who fell out yesterday at Baltimore. Soldiers! I know your eager hearts found a full utterance in the last words of that dying Massachusetts man, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" [Tremendous cheers.] Our blessings go with you, but not ours alone. At each morning and evening hour, when the home circle gathers, the gray-haired father and mother shall speak your names in prayer. Half widowed hearts shall keep the loved one cherished, and infant lips be fondly taught to prattle of the absent one. They will pray for your return; they will ask also that your honor may be kept unbroken, and your courage kept undimmed. With bleeding hearts, but in stern fidelity to duty, they have bidden you, as we now bid you:

"Go in the name of your country, liberty and God!"

Take, then, this flag. It shall float in triumph over your avenging march. It shall fold itself, with all a mother's loving care, above your dead. Through all the shock of battle may it pass unharmed, and under it, in unbroken ranks, may you come back to us. God bless you, one and all. Farewell.

Mr. **WOODFORD** handed the flag to Col. **OLIVER**, amid enthusiastic cheers.

Col. **HOWARD** responded on behalf of the regiment. He felt proud to receive the flag to be carried in front of the brave men under his command. [Cheers.] He felt satisfied they would do their duty. [Cheers.] He was brought up in the East, but was educated by his country, which he alone knew, without regard to party or section. [Cheers.] They were going to battle for right, righteousness and liberty, both civil and religious. They were growing strong in heart, because they knew they were right—[cheers]—and he was proud to feel that under his command there was as brave a body of men as could be found in the United States. [Great applause.] He wanted his men to give three cheers for New-York, [they were given,] and three more for the Constitution, [they were given.] In conclusion, he thanked the donors for their present, and hoped the flag would be unsullied.

Rev. Dr. **HITCHCOCK** was introduced as a son of Maine, and denounced the revolution, saying **CATALINE**'s conspiracy was white in comparison. But there was a **CICERO** to defeat the ancient triaitor, as there was a people to defeat those of our own country. [Cheers.]

The regiment departed at 5 P. M. *viâ* the Camden and Amboy Railroad, their destination being Washington *viâ* Harrisburgh and Easton.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

The valuable aid afforded by this Society of experienced medical men and their willing assistants is daily realized by our troops. Their plans are so admirably adjusted that at a moment's notice a Committee of instruction will be sent with models and patterns to aid the efforts of coöperative societies. Articles which have been found to be most useful and of the proper material are constantly on exhibition and open to inspection.

A generous countryman who had seen a notice not long since in the **TIMES**, that the order of their operations was so complete, made it his business to represent his neighborhood in a visit to the rooms. He declared that now he would do something to interest the wealthy in his vicinity; and that it was only because they did not know where to send, or what was most needed, that there had been a holding back of donations. For the information of others who may be similarly situated, we will suggest that a donation of money will meet with a careful distribution, and a thankful recognition from responsible parties.

During the past two weeks twelve boxes of lint have been dispatched; also eight hundred and thirty-six shirts; three hundred and seventy-two drawers; eighteen bandages; eleven field-stretchers or litters ninety-nine India-rubber sheets; one hundred and fifty-eight cotton sheets; four boxes of old linen; (two boxes were also sent to Annapolis from Ulster county;) ninety pillow-slips, besides one hundred and twenty pillow-ticks, and sixty-four bed-ticks; one hundred and fifty-four dressing gowns; five hundred and fifty towels; fifteen hospital knapsacks; twelve lanterns; eleven hundred and four pairs of socks; flannel by the piece and yard; eighty-five pairs of slippers; four hundred and sixty-eight havelocks; fifty-six belly-bands; ten bed-gowns; one hundred and fifteen jackets, and one hundred and eighty-six handkerchiefs. Each kind of donation is packed separately, and marked to whatever regiment has made requisitions for it. Many smaller items, such as sponges, ligatures, scissors and the like have not been mentioned, but satisfactory accounts of *all* contributions, *however small*, can be had at the rooms from ten in the morning till five. We were told by one of the distributing committee that an earnest demand is made upon them for the following articles: three thousand flannel shirts and drawers, three thousand pairs of woolen socks, ten thousand havelock cap covers, three thousand pairs of slippers, fifty pieces of oiled silk five yards in length, fifty pieces of oiled muslin, five hundred sheets of binders' boards, fifty rolls of adhesive plaster.

It is to be hoped, and believed, that those who are working for the same cause, will not lose sight of the advantage of coöperating with this association of physicians, who, by means of direct correspondence with the seat of war, are enabled to carry out the most complete plans in expressing, &c., to the regiments most in need of assistance.

The Association has received a letter from the Surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, acknowledging the receipt of valuable and timely contributions from the Association.

This regiment has also had sent them, upon requisition, a band of the trained nurses, under the auspices of the Women's Central Association, at Cooper Institute, and the Medical Association. The vacancies at the training hospitals are filled with others, who will be ready when necessity demands.

CONSOLIDATION OF EFFORT TO EQUIP THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The circle of patriotic women who meet daily at Astor Library, have won to their ranks and to their utterly unsectarian movement, no less than six churches. The Anderson Zouaves have expressed a willingness to accept their especial patronage, and they will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to their fair guardians. The ladies would suggest to their aids or to any liberally-disposed parties, that a need will exist for donations of unbleached muslin for hospital use; also 1,000 pairs of drawers and 1,000 pairs of socks. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a woolen sock ribbed in the leg, is the best for marching; yet for very hot weather a different sort is proposed, made with woolen goot and cotton leg; its advantage consists in softness to the foot, while the leg is left cool. We have observed also a curious and excellent marching shoe. The upper is of canvass finished with a soft, fair leather toe moderately thick sole, and very broad heel. Old linen is much needed by the Association, in order to complete their hospital department. Those who are in the habit of tossing aside their linen garments as only fit for the rag-bag, will confer a favor by remembering that it is more valuable than new, for new can be had for money, while old cannot at all times. Where so much wealth and influence is concentrated, we shall expect an equipment worthy of the flag under which the chosen company march. It is the same that floated over Fort Sumter during the fearful cannonading that preceded its evacuation by our gallant soldiers under the brave **ANDERSON**.

A CHRISTIAN PHALANX.

We have good authority for stating that a project is on foot to recruit a regiment from among the members of the various City churches. The idea of the projectors of the movement, as we understand it, is to enroll a body of men who will enter into the combat under a deep conviction that the battle is one of principle—men who will fight for conscience sake, and to prove themselves as irresistible and as strong as did their prototypes, **CROMWELL**'s sturdy Roundheads, when opposed to the effeminate army of **CHARLES I.** The membership is not to be narrowed by sect or creed, but *all* Christian men may join the regiment. In furtherance of this design, a notice of the plan and objects of the organization will be read from the desks of most of the City churches on Sabbath morning next, at which time the head-quarters of the command will be announced. The leaders of the enterprise, we are permitted to state, are **HORACE WEBSTER**, LL. D., of the Free Academy, a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer in the United States Army, and **EDWARD BAYARD**, M. D., an eminent physician, also of this City, who has had considerable military experience, at one time holding a Colonel's commission in the State militia. These gentlemen will probably be the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Already a goodly number of names are on the muster-roll and drilling has been engaged in to some extent.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE AT CAMP SCOTT.

The storm interrupted active drilling, yesterday, at Camp Scott, where the men are now comfortably quartered and well supplied. Two companies joined the Brgade yesterday; one from Oxford, in this State, and one from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are all good men, the latter company being completely uniforme, and having their own music with them. They made a very creditable appearance. One thousand blankets and one thousand pairs of shoes were distributed, yesterday, by the Quartermaster, Major **WILEY**, who has his hands full in giving out supplies. The Government has notified Gen. **SICKLES** that new arms will be supplied as fast as the regiments are organized and mustered into service. The Brigade Commissary is gaining the favor of the volunteers by his careful attention to their comforts. There are now about 2,700 men enrol ed, and the ranks are fast filling up.

The Brigade will have attached to it an efficient telegraphic corps, under the command of Mr. H. **CHESTER**. The corps will be under the especial patronage of President **LINCOLN** and Secretary **CAMERON**. Telegraphers who operate by sound and battery keepers are wanted for this corps. Their pay will be much larger than that of the regular troops.

FUNERAL OF HENRY C. CORNELL.

The funeral of **HENRY C. CORNELL**, a member of Company G, New-York Fire Zouaves, who was shot while on sentry duty at Alexandria, took place yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 115 Chrisitie-street. The funeral *cortége* was preceded by Shelton's Brass Band, and the members of the Donovan Guard formed the hollow square in which the hearse moved.

The deceased was placed in in a coffin of oak, which had been captured by the Zouaves from the secession forces of Virginia.

On the head of the coffin was a beautiful American Flag, which had been presented to the deceased by the late Col. **ELLSWORTH**, for his efficiency in camp.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT AT THE BATTERY.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, which has been encamped at Ninty-fifth-street, North River, on Wednesnay, came down and occupied the Battery encampment. They consist of eight hundred men, about one-half of whom were inspected and mustered into the United States service, yesterday, for two years. The storm prevented the complation of the work. The encampment, yesterday, was very disagreeable—the heavy rain had thoroughly flooded most of the tents, demonstrating the unsuitableness of the location for a military encampment. The men have now been four weeks in Camp, and are still without uniforms, and many are destitute of coats and comfortable clothes. They also need blankets to pregerve their health.

The following are the officers of the regimedt:

Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, D. C. Mintum; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quartermaster, Charles W. Hoyt; Paymaster. Charles O. Storrs. Company A—Captain, —— Rierdon; First-Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, Authy J. Deyneur. Company B—Captain, Janer T. Maguire; First-Lieutenant, Wm. D. Lacey; Second-Lieutenant, James L. Dougan. Company C—Captain, Michael Doram; First-Lieutenant, —— Lawler; Ensign, —— Willett. Company D—Captain, D. O'Connor; First-Lieutenant, John Long; Ensign, Chas. G. Vosburg. Company E—Captain, John Kavanagh; First-Lieutenant, —— McConnell; Ensign, —— Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis M. Hagh; First-Lieutenant, James G. Clark; Ensign, —— Hays. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First-Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Keenan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First-Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First-Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevell. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnson; First-Lieutenant, S. A. McCarthy; Ensign, Chas. Dunievy.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

Some progress was made yesterday in completing the equipment of the Zouaves of Col. **WILSON**. The Regiment will not, however, we learn, leave until Tuesday next. The men have their patience well exercised by delay, and the officers prefer that everything should be in order before they move.

THE NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. E. K. **MILLER**, Company C, Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, is now in this City, and purposes returning to camp on Saturday. Any members now on furlough, who will report to him at No. 654 Broadway, will be taken to Washington free of charge. It will gratify those having friends in the Ninth to know that but four of its members are on the sick list.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The gentlemen in this Department, under the control of Commissary-General **BENJAMIN WELSH**, Jr., and Assistant-Commissary-General **WILLIAM G. WELSH**, have been working night and day, Sundays inclusive, for some time past. To give some idea of the work got through by the Commissary-General and his Assistant, it is only necessary to state, that for some time past five and six regiments have been equipped from this Department weekly, and that each one has been furnished with the following articlas: 720 muskets, 20 musicians' swords, 20 do. shoulder-belts and plates, 720 cartridge-boxes, belts and plates, 64 non-commissioned officers' sword-belts and plates, 680 waist-belts and plates, 720 cap-pouches and picks, 720 bayonet-scabbards and frogs, 744 knapsacks, 744 haversacks, 744 canteens, 720 gun slings, 22 camp-hatchets, 22 axes and helves, 22 spades, 104 camp-kettles, 208 mess pans, 10 drums complete, 10 pairs drum-sticks, 10 drum-slings, 10 drum-stick carriages, 10 fifes, 18 wall tents, 100 common tents, 1,500 rounds of ammunition, 8,000 blank cartridges, 20,000 percussion caps.

Before any article furnished by this Department is received by the contractor, it is carefully examined by Inspector **JOHN W. REECH**, and if not found equal in point of quality as the sample sent in when the contract was made, it is thrown upon the contractor's hands. Hence everything furnished to our troops by Commissary-General **WELSH**, will be of the best description.

A requisition to equip the Eighteenth Regiment, Albany, Col. **WM. A. JACKSON**, has been received, and is being speedily executed.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered at the foot of Forty-ninth-street for some time past, went into quarters yesterday at the old Arsenal, Central Park.

THE BELMONT CAVALRY TROOP—A CORRECTION.

Upon inquiry we find that there is no such troop known as the Belmont Cavalry being organized at the Astor House.

NEEDLES FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in your issue of yesterday that some of the regiments about departing for the Seat of War are much in want for various necessary articles, among which are *needles*, and being a manufacturer and dealer in the same, take much pleasure in being able to respond to all such, that, by calling upon or sending to me through their respective commands, they will be *promptly*, *amply* and *gratuitously* provided with a supply of our best burnished Helix-eyed needles.

Respectfully yours, J. W. BARTLETT.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The steamship *Marion*, with the Ninth Regiment N. Y. V. on board, after being anchored off Quarantine during Wednesday night, on account of the storm, left yesterday for Fortress Monroe. Col. **HAWKINS** contended that the *Marion* was not large enough to carry his men, and that in order to afford comfort to his command a larger vessel must be allowed him, or a smaller one detailed to accompany the *Marion*, carrying a portion of his regiment. The latter course was adopted by the authorities.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The steamer *State of Georgia*, with the Tenth Regiment Zouaves on board, went to sea last night. Her detention was in part owing to the prevalence of the heavy easterly storm, and in part to the continued absence of several members of the regiment who put too liberal a construction upon the "furlough" granted them, and continued to enjoy the society of their friends regardless of the order to report themselves on board. Several arrests were made by the Police of these stragglers, who were sent on board. Gen. **DIX** yesterday morning gave a peremptory order for the departure of the steamer. Some of Col. **HAWKINS**' men were also on board. The following notice has been issued for the benefit of the delinquents:

The members of this Regiment that are left behind will report themselves as early as possible at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, as they will be forwarded immediately to join the Regiment, at Fortress Monroe. Also a few good men wanted.

Lieut. AARON SEELEY, Paymaster Tenth Regt.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please acknowledge through the columns of your paper, a package containing havelocks, bandages, lint, &c., received from the ladies of Conway Franklin Co., Mass., by Adjt. **FRED M. PATRICK**.

Yours for the Union,
OFFICERS TENTH REG'T., N. Y. V.
(National Zouaves.)

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. **VON GILSA**, was mustered into the United States service yesterday.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Considerable excitement was created in Hicks, near Pineapple-street, yesterday afternoon, caused by the unfurling of a secession flag under the Stars and Stripes. An excited crowd gathered in front of the house, and compelled the proprietor to haul in the rebel banner.

JOHN TIMMIS, a Captain in the Seventieth Regiment New-York State Militia, was put under arrest yesterday, by order of Brigadier-Gen. **CROOKE**, for uttering the following treasonable language, viz.: "So help him God, if his company were sent to Washington to fight for **LINCOLN**, he would take the first opportunity to go with as many of his men as he could get to join him, to the Southern army, and fight against the Northern Abolitionists." It is also alleged that he threatened to shoot **CARL SCHURZ**. This language was used in the presence of several gentlemen on the 29th of May, at East New-York.

A concert was given last evening in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the Victory Guard, Thirteenth Regiment. The concert was a success.

Lieut. **CHARLES B. MORTON**, of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, was yesterday presented, by his friends in the Eastern District, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. Mr. **MORTON** was formerly a Sergeant of Police in the Fifth Precinct.

Col. Wood of the Fourteenth Regiment, writes that only three men in his regiment refused to take the oath after their arrival in Washington.

The Brooklyn Phalanx will probably go into camp to-day or to-morrow. The officers say that there is no foundation whatever for the numerous prejudicial reports in circulation against them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS IN MISFORTUNE—PROMPT ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning Mr. B. F. **HARDY**, dry goods dealer, at No. 332 Bowery, discovered that his store had been broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and laces. The Detective Police were notified, and officers **FARLEY** and **EUSTACE** examined the premises, finding that the side window and front door had been forced. From the manner in which the burglary had been effected, the Detectives felt confident that the delinquents were **DAVID BARTLETT** and **JOHN WATSON**, both noted rogues, and having visited the boarding house, No. 222 Thompson-street, where the burglars had been living since last December, the officers were fortunate enough to find them. At the time the Detectives entered the room, **BARTLETT**, **WATSON**, and a man named **JOHN WILLIAMS**, were engaged in overhauling, assorting and preparing for sale to a receiver of stolen goods the entire proceeds of the burglary, and the two were taken into custody, after a futile attempt on their part to escope by leaping from the window. The officers also found in the apartment a number of skeleton keys and other implements of rogue-craft, which doubtless had been used in the burglary. The prisoners were taken before Justice **CONNOLLY**, who committed them for examination. Their arrest was a source of intense surprise to the lady with whom they had been boarding, as their appearance and behavior during the few months they had lived with her was very gentlemanly. The officers deserve much commendation for the arrest of these rogues and the recovery of the property, all of which was effected within a few hours after they had been advised of the matter.

VISIT OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.—Mayor **WHITMAN**, and Aldermen **HAYS**, **HANOVER** and others of the Common Council of Boston, arrived in the City yesterday, and after visiting some of the military encampments, called at the Head-quarters of the Police Department, and were escorted by Inspector **CARPENTER** through two or three of the new station-houses. They expressed their approbation of the convenience afforded the troops, and also of the admirable arrangements of the police stations. They leave this morning for Troy, where they intend calling upon Gen. **WOOL**.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Harris, of Abany; Hon. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; Judge Kimball, of Long Island; Capt. W. A. Adams, of Mass.; Capt. G. H. Bradburn, of Buffalo; J. M. Todd, of the U. S. A.; and Samuel Farwell, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Judge Martindale, of Rochester; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Albany; E. Quincey, of Boston; C. L. Bowne, of Key West; P. Monteath, of Albany; Geo. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania; L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo; W. C. Anderson and Dr. L. Birdsall, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Helfenslem, of Pennsylvania; J. Kingsbury, of Santa Fé; D. Atwood and lady, of Wisconsin; G. Woodman and lady, of Baltimore; and Dr. Bennett and lady, of South Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Thomas, of Buffalo; Col. W. G. Patch, of California; Capt. J. B. Morse, of Europe; J. B. Walker and lady, of New-Hampshire; B. B. Mills, of Kansas; and Capts. Brown and Doyle, of "Camp Scott," are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Felton, of Cambridge; Thos. Gray and G. D. Ward, of Boston, and R. M. Bradford, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Middleton, of the United States Navy; C. Y. Sandsby, of Albany, and Mr. Fessenden, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Robt. McCobraat, of England, and G. C. Shaw, of Boston are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major W. A. Nichols, of the United States Army, and J. Cramer, Havana, are at the New-York Hotel.

Perilous Passage of the Maid of the Mist.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Thursday, June 6.

The steamer *Maid of the Mist* passed down through the Rapids at 3¼ o'clock this afternoon, under the Suspension Bridge, with two men in charge. She lost her smoke-pipe below the bridge, but otherwise is apparently safe. There was great excitemen here at the time.

Heavy Robbery of a Banking House.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, June 6.

The banking house of **GILLESPIE**, **PIERCE** & Co. was entered by burglars, last night, and $7,000 taken. They first entered the dwelling of one of the partners, and got possession of the keys from his pocket. Two thousand dollars reward are offered for the apprehension of the burglars.

Heavy Loss of Timber.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 6.

During the gale yesterday, timber in rafts, to the extent of $49,000, was lost in the Lake, near Toronto.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is very dull. Canadian White **WHEAT**, in car lots, $1 46. **OATS**, 30c. for Canada and 31½c. for State. **CORN**, 46c. at East Albany; sales 6,500 bushels. **WHISKY** 16c. A lot of 1,700 bushels **TIMOTHY SEED** sold at $2 12½ ℔ bushel. Received by Central Railroad, 6th: For Boston and the East—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 108 bs. Wool, 1,156 bbls. Pork; for New-York—6,188 bbls. Flour. 447 sacks Wheat, 412 bbls. Whisky, 60 bbls. Pork, 700 boxes Cheese, 220 cases Tobacco. Shipped by trains to New-York, June 5—47,700 bushels Corn, 56,600 bushels Wheat, 21,000. bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. **WHEAT**—More doing in afternoon; sales 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@92c. **CORN** [illegible] sales 6,000 bushels [illegible] on private terms. **WHISKY** [illegible]. **CANAL FREIGHTS**—11c.@11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bush. Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR inactive. **WHEAT** dull; Red, $1 25@$1 38; White, $1 43@$1 50. **CORN** buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels at 51c.@54c. **COFFEE**—Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c. **PROVISIONS** very dull. **WHISKY** dull at 16c.@17c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR declined 25c.; sales at $5 for fancy brands. Market for grain decidedly flat [illegible]. **CANAL FREIGHTS** dull. Flour, 28c.; Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour; 15,200 bush. Wheat; 12,300 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,745 bbls. Flour; 2,600 bush. Wheat, and 7,900 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 6.

COTTON nominal; sales, to-day, 354 bales. **CORN**, at 75c.@77c. **WHISKY**, at 35c. **FREIGHTS** on Cotton to Liverpool, 1¾d.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from Havana—Mr. Loura, Van Wagensen, Mr. Glann, Mr. Spear, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Ingersoll and family, Mr. Ross and brother, A. Mais, J. Cramer, H. F. Robinson, M. Benison, A. Fernandez, M Guiet E. S. Marchelle, Mrs. A. M. Breever, E. Wiseman, M. James, E. Boliaca.

In bark Mary Sawyer, from Sagua—Mrs. E. W. Smith and daughter, Charles J. Miller, E. R. Miller, A. E. Brown, L. Z. Terrill, Z. Gen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.. 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon rises.. 3 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 54 | Gov. Island.. 7 43 | Hell Gate.. 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Escort, Whitman, Liverpool D. Ogden; Louisa Boyne, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Samuel Russell Winchell, Hong Kong, A. A. Lowe & Bro.; A. Greenman, Webber, London, Dunham & Dimon; Alliance, De Forrest, Queenstown, Trenholm, Bros. & Co.

Bark Leon, Parrit, Fleetwood, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Baldasser, Randich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Tetens; Vivid, (Br.,) Corner, Jersey, Jackson & Nisbet; Laurel, McDougal, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co., Lady Chapman, Cooper, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.

Schooners Boston, Carmichael, Cornwallis, [illegible] Wolff; Gen. Smith, Mills, Stoney Brook; [illegible] rester, Taunton, master; Maria Elizabeth, [illegible] Harbor, ——; Clyde, (Br.,) Sweeting, [illegible]; C. P. Williams, Rogers, Alexandria, master.

Arrived.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, Havana June 2, mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron [illegible]. The Br. steamship Karnak, hence, arr. 2d.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Prima Donna, Pray, Havre, May 1, with mdse. and 206 steerage passengers to Boyd & Heincken. One birth. May 23, lat. 42 35, lon. 49 to 50 20, passed several icebergs. May 27, lat. 41 59, lon. 58 45, passed a screw steamship steering East. May 30, lat. 41 22, lon. 64 01, passed schr. Linnet, of Plymouth, steering East. June 2, lat. 41 07, lon. 65 37, saw ship Dreadnaught and a ship of Zerega & Co.'s line steering East. June 4, lat. 40 42, lon. 68 42, passed Br. bark Columbine, bound West. June 9, South Shoal bearing N N.E., saw a U. S. steamer bound E. (Susquehannah, for Boston.)

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Havre 27 ds., in ballast, to Wm. Tyson. May 23, lat. 45 10, lon. 45 40, passed an iceberg, and continued to see numerous large icebergs and drift ice up to the lat. of 45 52, lon. 57 40. May 27, lat. 42 52, lon. 56 50, spoke schr. Eurotus, from Bucksport, bound to the Grand Bank.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool, May 5, with mdse. and 284 steerage passengers to Snow & Burgess. Two deaths. May 27, lat. 41 11, lon. 59 16, saw the six masted steamer steering East, supposed the Great Eastern.

Bark Mary Sawyer, (of Wells,) Bartlett, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Sld in co. with barks Lennox, Cole, and G. W. Hall, Parks, for New-York. At 3:30 this A. M., while beating up the Lower Bay and when near the tail of the West Bank, let go an anchor to prevent her going ashore; the anchor afterwards went through her bottom, when she filled, and now lies in 11 feet of water; she has 399 hhds. and 44 tcs. sugar, consigned to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 28, off Double headed Shot Keys, was boarded by the light-house keeper, and supplied him with provisions. He reports having taken the bark Starlight, Capt. Berry, from Havana for Falmouth, Eng., in back of the Key on May 20, where she found and stopped a leak she had; she sld. 21st. May 31, lat. 31 50, lon. 78 20, Charles Fisher, a seaman of Holland, died of disease of the heart.

Bark Rosa, (Prus.) Minde, Limerick April 28, in ballast, to Wm. Salem. On the Banks saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark J. C. Kuhn, Moss, Newcastle, Eng., 50 days, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Mary C. Porter, Adams, Elizabethport, with coal, for Gloucester.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, (of Boston,) Jordan, Montevideo Dec 20. via St. Thomas 17 ds., with hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Put into St. Thomas for repairs, having sprung masts in a gale in January last, (before reported.)

Brig Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Forjusen, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. From 18th to 20th ult., on the eastern edge of the Banks, saw large quantities of ice.

Brig Angiolian 5th, (Italian,) Ermis, Bristol 45 ds., in ballast, to order.

Schr. Stampede, (of Mystic River,) Packer, Matagorda Bay May 20, with hides and cotton to J. H. Brower & Co. May 22, lat. 27 28, lon. 91, spoke whaling brig Lewis Bruce, 6 months out, clean, all well; she reported speaking a few ds. previous brig Wm. Martin, of Orleans, 4 months out; had taken 60 bbls. of black fish oil. 4th inst., lat. 37 30, lon. 75 50, spoke Macauley, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Schr. Eben Sawyer, Tracy, Providence 22 hours, in ballast, to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Parsons, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal, to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 6 ds., with laths to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary E. Gould, Phillbrook, Bangor, for Hackensack, with lumber.

Schr Millard Fillmore, (of Boston,) Chase, Sydney, C. B., with coal to master.

Schr Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., mdse. to B. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Emma F. Prindle, Allen, Ruatan Island 18 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Harriet and Hannah, Vallance, Elizabethport, with coal, for Goodspeed's Landing.

BELOW—Brig Derwent, (Br.,) from Sunderland. Also one ship.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

June 5—Ships Samuel Robinson, Bordeaux; Regulator, Glasgow; Adele. Antwerp Barks Wm. Wilson, Gibraltar; Benjamin Hall, ft Philadelphia; Fides. (Br.,) Dublin. Brigs J. P. Ellicott, Matanzas; Renshaw, Zasa; Isabella Beurmann, Aspinwall; Minnie Schiffer, Gibraltar.

June 6—U. S. transport State of Georgia, for Fort Monroe, with troops.

Spoken, &c.

Boolo—ship, from Salem, strg. S., June 3, lat. 41 05, lon. 66 35.

Grand Turk—bark, of Boston, bound East, was seen May 25, in lat. 41 57, lon. 55 40.

Thalata—Br. ship, of and from St. John for Liverpool, May 18, lat. 47 44 lon. 34.

By Pilot-boat C. H. Marshall No. 3—2d inst., 380 miles East Sandy Hook, saw ship Flora McDonald, from Havre for Baltimore. Also, ship Albert, from Bremerhaven for Baltimore, with passengers.

Foreign Ports.

In port at St. Thomas, May 17, ships C. A. Stamler, Hayden, from Leghorn for New-York, wtg. funds; Isabella, Coffin, from Mazatlan; Equal Rights, Collier, hence; Jenny Lind, Larabee, from Newport; bark Ilva, Durie, hence; dischg., for Maracaibo; brigs Jessie Rhynas, Pendleton, from Newport; Henry, Bates, from Surinam; schrs. Enchantress, Devereaux, hence; G. H. Cook, Sparks, do.; Z. Secor, Robbins, from Jacksonville; also the following Br. vessels: bark Angie, Parker, from Demerara; brig Augusta, Wright, from Newport; schr. Veteran, Maxwell, from Barbados.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BIG THING.
THE "DON'T SEE IT" ENVELOPE READY THIS DAY.
Twenty-five choice and novel designs now ready. Packages containing one of each sent on receipt of 25 cents.
The trade supplied low.
Send for descriptive catalogue of Union goods. Address
J. G. WELLS,
Corner of Park row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING
BY
MRS. PAGE,
Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Pony, about 14 hands high and about 9 years old, kind and gentle under the saddle or in single or double harness, believed to be perfectly sound; also, a light wagon, in good running order; a set of single harness, and saddle and bridle. Sold for want of use.

A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS LIVED IN the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, for five shillings per dozen, done up in the neatest manner; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a genteel, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of silver and dining-room; country preferred; wages $7; also as cook in all its branches; does up linens [illegible] wages $8. Call for two days at No. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

A formal meeting of the Massachusetts Relief Association was held here last evening, at which a report of the condition of the sick and wounded troops was made. A Committee was appointed to confer with the War Department in reference to procuring reliable copies of the muster-rolls of the Massachusetts soldiers, it having been ascertained that a singular remissness has occurred up to this time among those who should have attended to this important service in detail, either here or at home, and Massachusetts is not alone in this dilemma.

Judge GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, was called away suddenly last evening. His wife is sister to Judge DOUGLAS. While proceeding to the cars to visit her dying brother, her horses ran away, and she was thrown from the carriage and severely injured.

AFFAIRS AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Matters at the Relay House, and at Annapolis, remain in *statu quo*. A gentleman from the Camp there, last evening, reports the troops in good health. Yesterday afternoon, Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, received from Mr. CONNELLY, of this city, a quantity of Havelocks for distribution among the command.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night from the South, brings information that the United States blockading steamer, *Niagara*, ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi, had not arrived when he left, and that several American vessels had recently been seized by armed tug-boats, and taken into New-Orleans as prizes.

The latest official report from the affair at Phillipps, is, that Col. KELLY was wounded, but is not dead, as was at first stated.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a gentleman, who arrived to-night from Fortress Monroe, I learn that very active preparations are going on there, and it is believed that Gen. BUTLER, who is constantly receiving large accessions to his forces, does not contemplate any decided movements along the river.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, has been in town a few days. His name is being mentioned in connection with the post of Clerk of the, new House of Representatives.

The two prize schooners, *Iris* and *Catherine* brought hither, recently from North Carolina, have been discharged. They were loaded with resin, and were originally destined for Baltimore, whither they have departed with their cargoes.

The Maine First Regiment go into camp, on Meridian Hill, to-morrow.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The President has ordered all the public offices to be closed on the day of the funeral of Senator DOUGLAS. The public buildings are to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, lately commanded by Col. BARTLETT, has been reorganized under Col. WHITTEMORE, late second in command, and has been accepted for the war. The materials for its equipment, and its arms, which were forwarded from New-York, will now be paid for by the Government.

Evidence is accumulating in this city of the treachery of Gen. HARNEY, and of his purpose to permit the rebels of Missouri to carry that State out of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

I have had an opportunity to see a letter received to-day, at one of the Departments, from a gentleman in East Tennessee. It says that the Union men in East Tennessee are gaining ground, and that in Middle and Western Tennessee the rebels are becoming alarmed. Senator JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, and Messrs. BAXTER, TEMPLE and NELSON are speaking daily. The Union majority in East Tennessee will be many thousands, and if the State does go secession it will be done by intimidation and cheating.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government has reliable information that the rebels at Harper's Ferry were some days ago packing up their traps, and getting ready for a movement. This confirms the rumor that the position was to be abandoned.

It will soon be a military necessity that the rebels should fall back upon Manassas Junction, and thence again back upon Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late speech, said as much, and Gen. SCOTT knows that JEFF. DAVIS felt that he must fall back before the Federal troops. When WIGFALL talked of respecting their opponents, he meant running.

NO ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The State Department has no advices by the steamer which arrived yesterday, nor have any private letters yet been received.

Secretary SEWARD and Mrs. FREDERICK H. SEWARD have a reception to-morrow evening.

The Diplomatic dinner at the White House, yesterday, was attended by every member of the Diplomatic corps.

This is the first time the entire corps has been together in Washington for more than twelve months. It was a novel coincidence, too, that just thirty-four persons were present, one for each of the States.

In addition to the Diplomatic corps, Secretary SEWARD and Mr. FREDERICK H. SEWARD and lady were present. The order of precedence observed was that fixed by the Congress of Vienna,—the corps being divided into three classes, of Envoys, Ministers and Charges, and precedence being given according to senority in each class. Mr. SEWARD will give his first Cabinet dinner on Friday.

Senator HARRIS is much better to-day, and expects to leave for home in the morning.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A novel programme is talked of for the New-York appointments. It is proposed to throw overboard the two contestants for the Surveyorship, Messrs. WAKEMAN and STANTON, and to appoint Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, as the representative of the Seward wing. For the Radical wing, Mr. BARNEY is to appoint STANTON a Deputy, with the expectation that the officer of Solicitor of Customs in the New-York Custom-house will be created, and Mr. STANTON then be put in that position. This slate will probably break in pieces before it has been indorsed "correct" by all the parties who are admitted to a voice.

I have this moment learned that orders have been received at the Navy-yard to have steam up on all the transports, and they are to be held in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. If they leave, it will probably be for Aquia Creek, though I don't think they will leave. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 5.

Mayor TAYLOR, believing there was a settled determination on the part of a majority of the Board of Common Council to embarrass his action as Chief Executive of the city, tendered his resignation yesterday, which was accepted in Executive session last night.

Eighty men from Hannibal, Mo., forming a party of a battalion of Home Guards, under command of Major HUNT reached the city yesterday. The men were sworn into the United States service, furnished with arms, and returned home. Muskets were also sent to their comrades, who will be duly sworn by Major HUNT.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 5.

The *Bulletin* says that Col. ANDERSON feels sure that no troops are coming here, no interference from Tennessee respecting railroad matters being anticipated, and that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad will obey the orders of the Federal Government.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst. says the boat owners and Captains of that city have recommended to the military authorities not to allow boats owned North, or by Northern sympathizers, to run in Southern waters.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, June 5.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, leaves to-night for Cumberland, Ind. Orders to that effect were received to-day.

THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. TYNG, WM. E. DODGE, DR. HITCHCOCK, AND S. B. CHITTENDEN—SINGING AND RESOLUTIONS.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, with a view to secure the coöperation of all good citizens in an effort to meet the spiritual wants of the volunteers. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., presided, and the exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

Mr. DODGE, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said they had been called together by the Young Men's Christian Association, who desired to extend their beneficent care to the volunteers engaged in the war, bringing to bear all the energies of the Association upon the subject. The plan decided upon embraced the following objects:

First—The preparation and publication of a comprehensive collection of hymns, prayers, scripture texts, &c., in a book of 135 pages, to be given to every soldier.

Second—The organization of devotional meetings on week evenings and Sundays, wherever and in whatever numbers the men may be found. A committee of three is already in charge of this subject.

Third—The visitation of strangers and soldiers during their stay in this City, in furtherance of which object a circular has already been published widely.

Fourth—The organization as a working force of the campaign of such religious elements as can be found in the various regiments.

Mr. DODGE said the young men desired a loud indorsement of their efforts.

The children of the Institution of the Blind, under the direction of Mr. LASAR, then sang several national airs, for which they were loudly applauded, as they were throughout the evening for other efforts.

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG then addressed the meeting, commencing with a glowing panegyric of the national song, "the Star Spangled Banner," and the national flag, the Stars and Stripes. He had been shown a secession flag which he would like to have brought out.

The flag was brought out, amid hisses and Dr. TYNG threw it down and trampled on it, amid loud cheers. He said the secession flag reminded him of a certain definition of man as "a monkey with his tail robbed out." [Laughter.] He denounced Judge TANEY as trying to throttle the President with the writ of *habeas corpus*. If he had the power he would put Judge TANEY where he had put that flag. [Applause and hisses.] He was indifferent to any manifestation of disapprobation of that sentiment.

A VOICE—The hisses were for TANEY. [Applause.]

Dr. TYNG further said that the Southerners seemed to want to worship BARNUM'S "What is It," [laughter] and he thought they would soon be ashamed of that flag—the bastard monster they had produced. [Applause.] He disapproved of any hollow compromise or patch-work peace, and heartily approved of war for the maintenance of freedom and principle. He was willing, if necessary, to sacrifice his own sons. If thousands would not do, let millions go, [applause] and when they did go, let them be attended by those who had some regard for their spiritual welfare.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK commenced by saying that they knew the London *Times*. [Hisses.] They would like its articles better a month hence than they did now. [Applause.] John Bull had a good heart, but a very thick hide, [laughter,] but he hoped we would get through it. [Applause.] The London *Times'* correspondent thought meanly of our Constitution, because it was sold for three cents, but the Bible—the Constitution of the world—was sold for six cents. He thought the proportion was very good. [Applause.]

Dr HITCHCOCK reviewed in terse but eloquent sentences the providential character of this struggle. He would say to them as he had said to a friend who was not so buoyant as himself in hopes of the result, "If God wills, I ask not for light, until we have had a little lightning." [Applause.] He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. SCOTT, which elicited three rousing cheers for the Head of the Army. He thought we had but one thing to ask of the God of Battles, "to keep our chieftain and tell the boys how to do it." [Applause.]

The children then sang a spirited national air to the tune of "Dixie," the words of which—and most poetic and patriotic words they were—were composed by the blind poetess, Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY. The reading by Mr. LASAR, and above all, the singing of the children was productive of the most unbounded enthusiasm. The following is the first verse:

UNION SONG.

On! ye patriots, to the battle,
Hear Fort Moultrie's cannon rattle;
Away, away, away to the fight,
Go meet those Southern traitors
With iron will;
And should your courage falter, boys,
Remember Bunker Hill.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
The Stars and Stripes forever;
Hurrah, hurrah,
The Union shall not sever.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the project of the Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the religious wants of the Volunteers, is worthy of public confidence and coöperation, and that we commend the same to the support of the churches and the community.

Resolved, That Messrs. William E. Dodge, Wilson G. Hunt, Benj. F. Manierre, Benj. W. Bonney, and Alexander W. Bradford be appointed a Committee to receive donations in furtherance of the proposed object, to be expended under the supervision of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., supported the resolutions, defending the merchants of New-York from the charge of being mercenary and subservient to King Cotton. He heard a friend say that day, that he would rather trust his wife and family to the negroes of the South than to the whites, because they had better hearts, and better consciences, and were less barbarous and more human. [Applause.] He did not want to see this contest ended until Slavery had received its death blow. [Applause.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen should volunteer sums in aid of the object.

WM. E. DODGE subscribed $100, and W. C. NOYES, $50. It was suggested to "pass round the hat," and the Chairman announced that the young men would stand at the door to receive contributions.

The children sang:

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HYGIENE—A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The ordinary business having been transacted, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee which had visited the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, on the subject military hygiene, made a verbal report as to what had been accomplished. He stated that himself and coadjutors had been kindly received by the President and members of the Cabinet, as well as by Gen. SCOTT. Every facility was afforded the Committee for prosecuting inquiries, and they were assured that every practicable suggestion which they offered would be considered by the proper authorities. Their recommendations, especially with regard to the regimental *cuisine*, received particular attention, and impressed Gen. SCOTT and Brigadier-Gen. MANSFIELD so deeply, that the committee were informed that immediate steps should be taken with a view of attaching a competent professional cook to each company, who should be placed on the footing of a non-combattant.

The investigations of the Committee led them to the conclusion, which is endorsed by the medical staff of all the regiments in the vicinity of Washington, that the health of the soldiers would be best preserved by wearing flannel next the skin. The doctor urged that this fact could not be too prominently kept in view by the friends of the soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops had been subjected to much exposure and considerable hardships since their sojourn in the vicinity of Washington very little sickness prevailed in the encampments, the principal disease being a mild form of typhoid fever.

The Doctor further announced that a Sanitary Commission had been agreed upon, and that it will soon be in perpetual session, acting in harmony with the medical and other military authorities in actual service. The Commission will consist of nine members, disinterested gentlemen, having the good of the soldier at heart, and at its head will be Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The other members will be Prof. Bache, Dr. Van Buren and Prof. Gibbes, of this City; Major Shiras, of Washington; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; and Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge.

The Commission is to be represented at Washington by a resident Secretary, who will be furnished with suitable rooms for conducting business, at or near the War Department building. The Committee will soon present a written report, giving full details of their proceedings.

PATRIOTIC LADIES IN WESTCHESTER

The ladies at White Plains, Westchester County, have formed a Society for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for our soldiers. At a meeting on Monday last, pursuant to a notice given at the churches in the village, a large number of ladies were present full of enthusiasm and determination to do all they can to help our soldiers and contribute to their comfort. At this meeting, large contributions were received from different parties, of material to be manufactured into clothing and Havelocks, all of which was distributed among the members at once. This organization is only one of many that are now in full operation in the county, where the ladies are not to be excelled in patriotism or liberality.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of State Officers passed June 4, 1861, paragraph II. of General Orders, No. 41, respecting the duties, &c., of Regimental Paymasters, is modified as follows:

When regiments have been mustered into the United States service, previously to the appointment of their Paymasters, they shall nevertheless perform all such duties as may be necessary to pay those regiments for their services under the State, and shall be entitled to not less than one month's pay and allowance (as Lieutenant of Infantry) and mileage, at the rate of ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled, in the performance of their duties; provided the conveyance has not been furnished by the United States or State Government, or the number of miles be not less than ten. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, composed of the stalwart sons of Maine, and commanded by Col. O. O. HOWARD, reached this City, yesterday, *via* Fall River, *en route* for Washington, whither they have been ordered by the War Department. The rain came down in torrents at the time of their landing, and continued throughout the march up Broadway. They marched to the old Arsenal, on the corner of White and Elm streets, which had been tendered by Gen. ARTHUR for their accommodation. A bountiful dinner was provided for the men at the Park barracks, while the officers enjoyed the hospitality of the Astor-house. The Regiment is officered as follows:

Field—Col. Oliver O. Howard.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Isaac A. Tucker.
Major—Henry G. Staples.
Commissioned Staff—Adjt. C. E. Burt.
Quartermaster—Wm. D. Haley.
Chaplain—A. J. Church.
Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. G. S. Palmer.
Non Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph S. Smith.
Commissary-Sergeant—— Grafton.
Sergeant-Major—S. S. Plaisted.

Line—Company A, Capt. Reuben Sawyer, of Bath; Company B, Capt. E. M. Batchelor, of Augusta; Company C, Capt. W. E. Jarvis, of Gardiner; Company D, Capt. C. A. D. Lampson, of Bath; Company E, Capt. John M. Noah, of Hallowell; Company F Capt. E. G. Savage, of Skowhegan; Company G, Capt. F. S. Hesseltine, of Waterville; Company H, Capt. W. S. Heath, of Waterville; Company J, Capt. W. B. Lakeman, of Augusta; Company K, Capt. Strout, of Winthrop.

The regiment have also forty-five transportation houses, and are provided with full camp and garrison equipage, and presents as fine an appearance as any body of men that have left for the seat of war. At the Arsenal the Regiment was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the presentation being made by STEWARD L. WOODFORD, Esq., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney. It was received by Col. HOWARD with a few pertinent remarks. The remarks of Mr. WOODFORD were as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE: After your long and wearisome journey. it is only a decent regard to your comfort that these exercises should be short, and my words of welcome very few. Besides, all words, save those of Godspeed, are useless now. The time for discussion has gone by. Open rebellion has trampled upon our Constitution, and seeks with violence to break up our Union. The issue has been met, and to-day men's minds are one. We must destroy treason, or treason will destroy us. [Cheers] The olive branch has, with sad heart, been put aside. The sword has, with slow hand, at last been drawn. Not in hate, not in haste, but in the solemn earnestness of a nation struggling for its very life, we have risen, put by our partisan strifes, and have sworn that treason shall be crushed, though Carolina be turned into a forest of gibbets. [Great cheers] The speech of to-day should be the roll-call, and the beat of the muster drum. That eloquence most touches our hearts which breathes in the rifle's crack and flashes in the bayonet's gleam, as with avenging finger it points through Baltimore to Sumter. [Great cheers] The men of Maine, now resident in this City, meet you to-day to bid you welcome, and in the same breath farewell. With these words of greeting and parting, they wish to offer you some pledge of their brotherhood. Each mother has given to her son among your ranks the Bible, fittest token of a mother's love. Each dear one has given some keepsake of affection. So, too, these brethren of yours, would give you in this time of battle the patriot's gift, your country's flag. [Cheers.] It shall go with you as a guardian. Its starry eyes shall look upon you in watchful love. Its stripes shall stream above you, turning and flashing like the angel's sword that guarded Eden's gate. [Loud Applause]

In every fold and thread this silken standard speaks to you. It is a flag of history. Those thirteen blended stripes forever tell the story of the old Colonial struggles, and the days of '76; the story of the savage and the wilderness, of Independence Hall and Valley Forge and Yorktown; the story of that Union, which our fathers made, and which, *so help us God*, we their children will maintain. [Cheers.] Those stars upon its azure tell, each in its golden word, the record of our national existence; how from weakness we have come to strength, from thirteen States to thirty-four, until this day our flag flashes with the sunrise as it waves over the pines of Maine, and crimsons with the sunset, where it guards the land of gold. As you are patriots, read aright the history written on that flag. As you are men, let not that history be folded now, and closed forever. Into your hands we give it Guard it as woman guards her honor, as children keep their father's grave. To you in perfect faith we give this flag, for we know in what cradling your childhood was nurtured and of what blood you come. We know how you have wrestled with the storms upon your rugged coast, and how your manhood has toughened and grown strong amid your giant forests. We know, too, that the village church has risen where the ax has rung, and that the schoolhouse has crept beside the footsteps of the fisherman and pioneer. And thus, clear heads, true hearts, and sinewy arms have had their training for the duty of to-day. I remember, too, that Maine is the child of Massachusetts, and thus you came of a blood that knows no fear. The memories of the Puritans mingle with the inspiration of Plymouth Rock, and of the men who fought at Lexington were fitly born those martyrs who fell out yesterday at Baltimore. Soldiers! I know your eager hearts found a full utterance in the last words of that dying Massachusetts man, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" [Tremendous cheers.] Our blessings go with you, but not ours alone. At each morning and evening hour, when the home circle gathers, the gray-haired father and mother shall speak your names in prayer. Half widowed hearts shall keep the loved one cherished, and infant lips be fondly taught to prattle of the absent one. They will pray for your return; they will ask also that your honor may be kept unbroken, and your courage kept undimmed. With bleeding hearts, but in stern fidelity to duty, they have bidden you, as we now bid you:

"Go in the name of your country, liberty and God!"

Take, then, this flag. It shall float in triumph over your avenging march. It shall fold itself, with all a mother's loving care, above your dead. Through all the shock of battle may it pass unharmed, and under it, in unbroken ranks, may you come back to us. God bless you, one and all. Farewell.

Mr. WOODFORD handed the flag to Col. OLIVER, amid enthusiastic cheers.

Col. HOWARD responded on behalf of the regiment. He felt proud to receive the flag to be carried in front of the brave men under his command. [Cheers.] He felt satisfied they would do their duty. [Cheers.] He was brought up in the East, but was educated by his country, which he alone knew, without regard to party or section. [Cheers.] They were going to battle for right, righteousness and liberty, both civil and religious. They were growing strong in heart, because they knew they were right—[cheers]—and he was proud to feel that under his command there was as brave a body of men as could be found in the United States. [Great applause.] He wanted his men to give three cheers for New-York, [they were given,] and three more for the Constitution, [they were given.] In conclusion, he thanked the donors for their present, and hoped the flag would be unsullied.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was introduced as a son of Maine, and denounced the revolution, saying CATALINE'S conspiracy was white in comparison. But there was a CICERO to defeat the ancient traitor, as there was a people to defeat those of our own country. [Cheers.]

The regiment departed at 5 P. M. *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad, their destination being Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Easton.

THE SICKLE'S BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

The Sickles Brigade encampment is located at Staten Island, about 15 minutes' ride from the lower or Vanderbilt's landing. It may be reached by the Staten Island boats to the landing, and thence by stage or railroad or private conveyance—in either case a delightful ride. "Camp Scott," as the encampment is named, is situated on a nearly level plateau, in full view of the ocean, from which a delicious and bracing breeze constantly furnishes food for healthy lungs. The grounds occupy a space of 850 acres, calculated to accommodate the Brigade of 5,000 men when the men are forthcoming. Already there are nearly 300 tents erected, and a further supply was received yesterday. There will be in all 800 tents, arranged in five regimental groups. The Headquarters and Hospital are at present located in a convenient farm-house adjacent, to which wooden temporary buildings are erected for the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments, cooking, &c. A huge cooking-range, said to be capacious enough for cooking for 4,000 men, will, it is said, soon be erected. There are also erected a number of wooden shanties for various purposes, beside a huge tent, which at present serves to shelter several hundred of the troops. The following are the

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CAMP.

CAMP SCOTT, Staten Island.

The following routine will be observed at this camp:

Reveille, 5 o'clock A. M.
Breakfast, Peas on Trencher, 7 o'clock A. M.
Surgeon's Call, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The sick able to go out will be conducted to the hospital by the 1st sergeant. No soldier will be permitted to hang around or come in hospital, unless he has business with the officer in charge.

Dinner, Roast Beef.
Evening Parade, 6 o'clock P. M.

Captains shall act as officers of the day, and the camp must not be left without an officer of that rank.

Privates must not leave the camp without permission of the Colonel in command of this post.

The men are forbidden to trespass on the property of the residents, and will confine their walks to the public roads. Offences against the peace or property of residents, will be most rigidly punished.

The following Colonels have been appointed by Brigadier-General SICKLES:

First Regiment, Col. WILLIAMSON.
Second Regiment, Col. HALL.
Third Regiment, Col. TAYLOR.
Fourth Regiment, Col. LAWRENCE.

Col. LAWRENCE, however, resigned, and was succeeded by Col. OGDEN. The fifth Colonel has not yet been appointed.

The field remaining officers of the First Regiment are Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, Major FARNHAM, Adjutant EDWARD GILBERT, and Quartermaster WILEY, acting Brigade Quartermaster.

The Surgeons are, First Regiment, Dr. BROWN, (son of the commander of Fort Pickens;) Second Regiment, Dr. IRWIN; Third Regiment, Dr. MCGOWAN; Acting Brigade Surgeon, Dr. FINGLEY. There are on the average about 20 patients in the hospital—a very small number for the body of men on the ground. There has already been a visible improvement in the health of the men. In a few days the Surgeons will endeavor to procure a plan of regular bathing by company.

There are at present in camp (according to the statement of Col. WILLIAMSON, the very efficient and courteous Commandant of the post, 3,119, officers and men, to whom daily rations are served; and men, the Col. says, are pouring in as rapidly as they can be supplied with tents. Col. WILLIAMSON yesterday gave orders to have at least three hundred rations constantly on hand for the accommodation of companies arriving. Yesterday there arrived a company of one hundred and eighteen men, under Capt. JOHNSON, from Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y. Only one company is yet fully uniformed, that of Capt. BARRETT, of Dunkirk, although several hundred uniforms of the brigade have been distributed. The uniform is the regulation blue. No arms have yet been received. Among the various companies present are two from Dunkirk, two from Paterson, N. J.; one from Newark, N. J.; one from Port Jervis, one from Rochester, one from Jamestown, one from Peekskill and one regiment of British volunteers, besides the Excelsior recruits of New York; in all, as already stated, 3 117 men. according to the statement of Col. WILLIAMSON. Gen. SICKLES seems confident of having his full quota of men—5,000, besides an artillery corps, for whom twelve guns have been ordered, four twelve-pounders and eight six-pounders.

Col WILLIAMSON has made arrangements to erect an armory to contain 5,000 stand of arms.

Strict discipline will be maintained. One man has already been drummed out for drunkenness. The following was the order of the day yesterday:

CAMP SCOTT Staten Island.

Commandants of regiments will cause the different companies under their orders to meet in the streets of their camps, with all their officers connected with their regiments, at 12 o'clock M., for inspection.

Company drills will take place to-day from 10 A. M. to 2 P M.

Brigade parade at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No men connected with this command will be permitted to go to the beach to bathe without an officer accompanying them, or without a pass signed by the Commandant of the post.

No person will be permitted to take any lumber for the use of the camp without permission of the officer in command of the post.

A roster of each company roll must be presented to headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M, daily.

The storm interrupted active drilling, yesterday, at Camp Scott, where the men are now comfortably quartered and well supplied. Two companies joined the Brigade yesterday; one from Oxford, in this State, and one from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are all good men, the latter company being completely uniforme, and having their own music with them. They made a very creditable appearance. One thousand blankets and one thousand pairs of shoes were distributed, yesterday, by the Quartermaster, Major WILEY, who has his hands full in giving out supplies. The Government has notified Gen. SICKLES that new arms will be supplied as fast as the regiments are organized and mustered into service. The Brigade Commissary is gaining the favor of the volunteers by his careful attention to their comforts. There are now about 2,700 men enrolled, and the ranks are fast filling up.

The Brigade will have attached to it an efficient telegraphic corps, under the command of Mr. H. CHESTER. The corps will be under the especial patronage of President LINCOLN and Secretary CAMERON. Telegraphers who operate by sound and battery keepers are wanted for this corps. Their pay will be much larger than that of the regular troops.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

The valuable aid afforded by this Society of experienced medical men and their willing assistants is daily realized by our troops. Their plans are so admirably adjusted that at a moment's notice a Committee of instruction will be sent with models and patterns to aid the efforts of coöperative societies. Articles which have been found to be most useful and of the proper material are constantly on exhibition and open to inspection.

A generous countryman who had seen a notice not long since in the TIMES, that the order of their operations was so complete, made it his business to represent his neighborhood in a visit to the rooms. He declared that now he would do something to interest the wealthy in his vicinity; and that it was only because they did not know where to send, or what was most needed, that there had been a holding back of donations. For the information of others who may be similarly situated, we will suggest that a donation of money will meet with a careful distribution, and a thankful recognition from responsible parties.

During the past two weeks twelve boxes of lint have been dispatched; also eight hundred and thirty-six shirts; three hundred and seventy-two drawers; eighteen bandages; eleven field-stretchers or litters ninety-nine India-rubber sheets; one hundred and fifty-eight cotton sheets; four boxes of old linen; (two boxes were also sent to Annapolis from Ulster county;) ninety pillow-slips, besides one hundred and twenty pillow-ticks, and sixty-four bed-ticks; one hundred and fifty-four dressing gowns; five hundred and fifty towels; fifteen hospital knapsacks; twelve lanterns; eleven hundred and four pairs of socks; flannel by the piece and yard; eighty-five pairs of slippers; four hundred and sixty-eight havelocks; fifty-six belly-bands; ten bed-gowns; one hundred and fifteen jackets, and one hundred and eighty-six handkerchiefs. Each kind of donation is packed separately, and marked to whatever regiment has made requisitions for it. Many smaller items, such as sponges, ligatures, scissors and the like have not been mentioned, but satisfactory accounts of *all* contributions, *however small*, can be had at the rooms from ten in the morning till five. We were told by one of the distributing committee that an earnest demand is made upon them for the following articles: three thousand flannel shirts and drawers, three thousand pairs of woolen socks, ten thousand havelock cap covers, three thousand pairs of slippers, fifty pieces of oiled silk five yards in length, fifty pieces of oiled muslin, five hundred sheets of binders' boards, fifty rolls of adhesive plaster.

It is to be hoped, and believed, that those who are working for the same cause, will not lose sight of the advantage of coöperating with this association of physicians, who, by means of direct correspondence with the seat of war, are enabled to carry out the most complete plans in expressing, &c, to the regiments most in need of assistance.

The Association has received a letter from the Surgeon of the Thirty second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, acknowledging the receipt of valuable and timely contributions from the Association.

This regiment has also had sent them, upon requisition, a band of the trained nurses, under the auspices of the Women's Central Association, at Cooper Institute, and the Medical Association. The vacancies at the training hospitals are filled with others, who will be ready when necessity demands.

CONSOLIDATION OF EFFORT TO EQUIP THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The circle of patriotic women who meet daily at Astor Library, have won to their ranks and to their utterly unsectarian movement, no less than six churches. The Anderson Zouaves have expressed a willingness to accept their especial patronage, and they will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to their fair guardians. The ladies would suggest to their aids or to any liberally-disposed parties, that a need will exist for donations of unbleached muslin for hospital use; also 1,000 pairs of drawers and 1,000 pairs of socks. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a woolen sock ribbed in the leg, is the best for marching; yet for very hot weather a different sort is proposed, made with woolen foot and cotton leg; its advantage consists in softness to the foot, while the leg is left cool. We have observed also a curious and excellent marching shoe. The upper is of canvass finished with a soft, fair leather toe moderately thick sole, and very broad heel. Old linen is much needed by the Association, in order to complete their hospital department. Those who are in the habit of tossing aside their linen garments as only fit for the rag-bag, will confer a favor by remembering that it is more valuable than new, for new can be had for money, while old cannot at all times. Where so much wealth and influence is concentrated, we shall expect an equipment worthy of the flag under which the chosen company march. It is the same that floated over Fort Sumter during the fearful cannonading that preceded its evacuation by our gallant soldiers under the brave ANDERSON.

A CHRISTIAN PHALANX.

We have good authority for stating that a project is on foot to recruit a regiment from among the members of the various City churches. The idea of the projectors of the movement, as we understand it, is to enroll a body of men who will enter into the combat under a deep conviction that the battle is one of principle—men who will fight for conscience sake, and to prove themselves as irresistible and as strong as did their prototypes, CROMWELL'S sturdy Roundheads, when opposed to the effeminate army of CHARLES I. The membership is not to be narrowed by sect or creed, but *all* Christian men may join the regiment. In furtherance of this design, a notice of the plan and objects of the organization will be read from the desks of most of the City churches on Sabbath morning next, at which time the head-quarters of the command will be announced. The leaders of the enterprise, we are permitted to state, are HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., of the Free Academy, a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer in the United States Army, and EDWARD BAYARD, M. D., an eminent physician, also of this City, who has had considerable military experience, at one time holding a Colonel's commission in the State militia. These gentlemen will probably be the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Already a goodly number of names are on the muster-roll and drilling has been engaged in to some extent.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Considerable excitement was created in Hicks, near Pineapple-street, yesterday afternoon, caused by the unfurling of a secession flag under the Stars and Stripes. An excited crowd gathered in front of the house, and compelled the proprietor to haul in the rebel banner.

JOHN TIMMIS, a Captain in the Seventieth Regiment New-York State Militia, was put under arrest yesterday, by order of Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE, for uttering the following treasonable language, viz.: "So help him God, if his company were sent to Washington to fight for LINCOLN, he would take the first opportunity to go with as many of his men as he could get to join him, to the Southern army, and fight against the Northern Abolitionists." It is also alleged that he threatened to shoot CARL SCHURZ. This language was used in the presence of several gentlemen on the 29th of May, at East New-York.

A concert was given last evening in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the Victory Guard, Thirteenth Regiment. The concert was a success.

Lieut. CHARLES B. MORTON, of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, was yesterday presented, by his friends in the Eastern District, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. Mr MORTON was formerly a Sergeant of Police in the Fifth Precinct.

Col. WOOD of the Fourteenth Regiment, writes that only three men in his regiment refused to take the oath after their arrival in Washington.

The Brooklyn Phalanx will probably go into camp to-day or to-morrow. The officers say that there is no foundation whatever for the numerous prejudicial reports in circulation against them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS IN MISFORTUNE—PROMPT ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning Mr. B. F. HARDY, dry goods dealer, at No. 332 Bowery, discovered that his store had been broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and laces. The Detective Police were notified, and officers FARLEY and EUSTACE examined the premises, finding that the side window and front door had been forced. From the manner in which the burglary had been effected, the Detectives felt confident that the delinquents were DAVID BARTLETT and JOHN WATSON, both noted rogues, and having visited the boarding-house, No. 222 Thompson-street, where the burglars had been living since last December, the officers were fortunate enough to find them. At the time the Detectives entered the room, BARTLETT, WATSON, and a man named JOHN WILLIAMS, were engaged in overhauling, assorting and preparing for sale to a receiver of stolen goods the entire proceeds of the burglary, and the two were taken in to custody, after a futile attempt on their part to escape by leaping from the window. The officers also found in the apartment a number of skeleton keys and other implements of rogue-craft, which doubtless had been used in the burglary. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination. Their arrest was a source of intense surprise to the lady with whom they had been boarding, as their appearance and behavior during the few months they had lived with her was very gentlemanly. The officers deserve much commendation for the arrest of these rogues and the recovery of the property, all of which was effected within a few hours after they had been advised of the matter.

VISIT OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.—Mayor WHITMAN, and Aldermen HAYS, HANOVER and others of the Common Council of Boston, arrived in the City yesterday, and after visiting some of the military encampments, called at the Head-quarters of the Police Department, and were escorted by Inspector CARPENTER through two or three of the new station-houses. They expressed their approbation of the convenience afforded the troops, and also of the admirable arrangements of the police stations. They leave this morning for Troy, where they intend calling upon Gen. WOOL.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday the body of a man was found in the water at Pier No. 30, East River. He was about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and had brown hair, whiskers and moustache. His clothes were new, and his outside garments consisted of a black cloth coat, black silk vest and gray pants. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body, but the identity of the deceased was not established.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MAYOR'S ESTIMATE FOR 1862.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting on Monday, when the Mayor submitted the following amounts as necessary to be raised by tax:

Amount of interest to be raised	$83 713 35
Total amount of taxation	138,097 61
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Upon the whole City	91,527 02
Upon Thirteenth. Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards	22,570 59
Several Wards, in proportion to balance charged	24,000 00
Amount to be raised for interest on certificates	10,575 36
Amount to be raised for salaries	109,130 00
Amount to be raised for Police purpose	218,300 00
The increase of police force and new Station-house in the Ninth Ward, recommended by Commissioner BERGEN, requires additionally	11,900 00
For general purposes, including Board of Health, contingencies, printing and stationery, advertising, election expenses, repairing streets, expenses of truant school, offal contract, and contingent expenses	122,200 00
Amount to be raised in the several Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	45 200 00
For lighting streets and repairing lamps	125,000 04
For Fire Department, W. D	42 300 00
For Fire Department, E. D	19 850 00
Estimated City revenue	127,400 00

The estimates were referred to a Committee, and the Board adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The Thirty-second Anniversary of the Sabbath School Union was held on Tuesday evening in Plymouth Church. Addresses were made by the President, A. A. SMITH, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, Rev. CYRUS D. TROSS, and Rev. Dr. CULLER. The following statistics were presented: Whole No. of Schools, 104; of which are Missions, 29. Increase of Missions, 4. Scholars—Male, 11,901; female, 13,548. Total, 25 449. Last year, 22,743. Increase, 2,706. Teachers, 2,852. Scholars united with the Church, 381. There is no report from 18 schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the report on the annual estimates of moneys to be raised for the support of the Schools for 1862 was taken up for consideration. After considerable discussion, the total sum agreed upon was $172,000. The Board adjourned for one month.

Perilous Passage of the Maid of the Mist.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Thursday, June 6.

The steamer *Maid of the Mist* passed down through the Rapids at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, under the Suspension Bridge, with two men in charge. She lost her smoke-pipe below the bridge, but otherwise is apparently safe. There was great excitemen here at the time.

Heavy Robbery of a Banking House.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, June 6.

The banking house of GILLESPIE, PIERCE & Co. was entered by burglars, last night, and $7,000 taken. They first entered the dwelling of one of the partners, and got possession of the keys from his pocket. Two thousand dollars reward are offered for the apprehension of the burglars.

Heavy Loss of Timber.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 6.

During the gale yesterday, timber in rafts, to the extent of $40,000, was lost in the Lake, near Toronto.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is very dull. Canadian White WHEAT, in car lots, $1 46. OATS, 30c. for Canada and 31½c. for State. CORN, 46c, at East Albany; sales 6,500 bushels. WHISKY 16c. A lot of 1,700 bushels TIMOTHY SEED sold at $2 12 ℔ bushel. Received by Central Railroad, 6th: For Boston and the East—1,834 bbls. Flour, 108 lbs. Wool, 1,156 bbls. Pork; for New-York—6,188 bbls Flour. 447 sacks Wheat, 412 bbls. Whisky, 60 bbls. Pork, 700 boxes Cheese, 229 cases Tobacco. Shipped by trains to New York, June 5—47,700 bushels Corn, 56,600 bushels Wheat, 21,000. bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—More doing in afternoon; sales 20 000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@92c. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bushels, on private terms. WHISKY dull and nominal, at 14¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c.@11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 8 000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 35@$1 38; White, $1 43@$1 50. CORN buoyant; sales 3 000 bushels at 51c.@54c. COFFEE—Rio, 10½c.@11½c. PROVISIONS very dull. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR declined 25c; sales at $5 for fancy brands. Market for grain decidedly flat no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Flour, 28c.; Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour; 15,200 bush. Wheat; 12 300 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4.745 bbls. Flour; 3,600 bush. Wheat, and 7,900 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 6.

COTTON nominal; sales, to-day, 354 bales. CORN, at 75c.@77c. WHISKY, at 35c. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool, 1⅜d.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, for Havana—Mr. Louru, Van Wagenen, Mr. Giann, Mr. Spear, Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Ingersoll and family, Mr. Ross and brother, A. Malse, J. Cramer, H. P. Robinson, M. Benison, A. Fernandez, M. Guiet, E. S. Marchelle, Mrs. A. M. Breever, E. Wishman, M. James, E. Bollaca.

In bark Mary Sawyer, from Sagua—Mrs. E. W. Smith and daughter, Charles J. Miller, E. R. Miller, A. H. Brown, L. Z. Terrill, Z. Gen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon rises.. 3 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 54 | Gov. Island.. 7 43 | Hell Gate... 9 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Escort, Whitman, Liverpool D. Ogden; Louisa, Boyne, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Samuel Russell, Winchell, Hong Kong, A. A. Lowe & Bro.; A. Greenman, Webber, London, Dunham & Dimon; Alliance, De Forrest, Queenstown, Trenholm, Bros. & Co.

Bark Leon, Parrit, Fleetwood, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Baldassar, Randich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Tetens; Vivid (Br.,) Corner, Jersey, Jackson & Niel; Laurel, McDougal, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co., Lady Chapman, Cooper, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.

Schooners Boston, Carmichael, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Gen. Smith, Mills, Stoney Brook; Artist, Forrester, Taunton, master; Maria Elizabeth, Cole, Egg Harbor, ——; Clyde, (Br.,) Sweeting, Nassau, ——; C. P. Williams, Rogers, Alexandria, master.

Arrived.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, Havana June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The Br. steamship Karnak, hence, arr. 2d.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Prima Donna, Pray, Havre. May 1, with mdse. and 206 steerage passengers to Boyd & Heincken. One birth. May 23, lat. 42 35, lon. 49 to 50 20, passed several icebergs. May 27, lat. 41 50, lon. 58 45, passed a screw steamship steering East. May 30, lat. 42 22, lon. 64 01, passed schr. Linnet, of Plymouth, steering East. June 2, lat. 41 07, lon. 65 37, saw ship Dreadnaught and a ship of Zerega & Co.'s line steering East. June 4, lat. 40 42, lon. 68 42, passed Br. bark Columbine, bound West, June 9, South Shoal, bearing N. E., saw a U. S. steamer bound E. (Susquehannah, for Boston.)

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Havre 27 ds., in ballast, to Wm. Tyson. May 23, lat. 45 10, lon. 45 40, passed an iceberg, and continued to see numerous large icebergs and drift ice up to the lat. of 45 52, lon. 57 40. May 27, lat. 42 52, lon. 56 50. spoke schr. Eurotus, from Bucksport, bound to the Grand Bank.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool, May 5, with mdse. and 284 steerage passengers to Snow & Burgess. Two deaths. May 27, lat. 41 11, lon. 59 16, saw a six masted steamer steering East, supposed the Great Eastern.

Bark Mary Sawyer, (of Wells,) Bartlett, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Sld in co. with barks Lennox, Cole, and G. W. Ball, Parks for New York. At 3:30 this A. M., while beating up the Lower Bay, and when near the tail of the West Bank, let go an anchor to prevent her going ashore; the anchor afterwards went through her bottom, when she filled, and now lies in 11 feet of water; she has 399 bhds. and 44 tcs. sugar, consigned to Messrs. Grinnell Minturn & Co. May 28, off Double headed Shot Keys, was boarded by the lighthouse keeper, and supplied him with provisions. He reports having taken the bark Starlight, Capt. Berry, from Havana for Falmouth, Eng., in back of the Key on May 20, where she found and stopped a leak she had; she sld 21st. May 31, lat. 31 50, lon. 78 20, Charles Fisher, a seaman of Holland, died of disease of the heart.

Bark Rosa, (Prus.) Minde, Limerick April 28, in ballast, to Wm Salem. On the Banks saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Reindeer, (of New Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark J. C. Kuhn, Moss, Newcastle, Eng., 50 days, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Mary C. Porter, Adams, Elizabethport, with coal, for Gloucester.

Brig Anna D Jordan, (of Boston,) Jordan, Montevideo Dec 20 via St. Thomas 17 ds., with hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Put into St. Thomas for repairs, having sprung masts in a gale in January last. (before reported.)

Brig Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Forjusen, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. From 18th to 20th ult., on the eastern edge of the Banks, saw large quantities of ice.

Brig Angiolian 5th, (Italian,) Ermis, Bristol 45 ds., in ballast, to order.

Schr. Stampede, (of Mystic River,) Packer, Matagorda Bay May 20, with hides and cotton to J. H. Brower & Co. May 22, lat. 27 28. lon. 91 spoke whaling brig Lewis Bruce 6 months out, clean, all well; she reported speaking a few ds. previous brig Wm. Martin, of Orleans, 4 months out; had taken 60 bbls. of black fish oil. 4th inst., lat. 37 30, lon. 75 50, spoke Macauley, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Schr. Eben Sawyer, Tracy, Providence 22 hours, in ballast, to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Parsons, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 6 ds., with laths to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary E Gould, Phillbrook, Bangor, for Hackensack, with lumber.

Schr Millard Fillmore, (of Boston,) Chase, Sydney, C. B., with coal to master.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Emma F. Prindle, Allen, Ruatan Island 18 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Harriet and Hannah, Vallance, Elizabethport, with coal, for Goodspeed's Landing

Schr. Major Deering, Mitchell Newport.
Schr. Senator, Brown, Dighton, in ballast.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, New Haven, in ballast.
Schr C S Watson, Smith New Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Corinna M., Jones, Salem in ballast.
Schr Otter Rock, Lane, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Republic, Sole, New Bedford, with oil.
Schr Susan Friend Friend, Bluehill. with wood.
Schr. Angler, Bessy, Wareham, with pine wood.
Schr. James Henry, Wood, Surry, with pine wood.
Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth, with pine wood.
Schr Albert Dexter, Bearse, Boston.
Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Excelsior, Beebe Providence, in ballast.
Schr Eagle Gregory, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Chief, Pressey, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.
Schr. Lion, Furbush Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Convoy, Merrill Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr Emma and Ellen, ——, East Hartford 2 ds.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Barrett, Portland 2 ds, in ballast.
Schr. Planet, Fletcher Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. R. M. Price Kelly Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. E. C. Scranton, King Elizabethport, for Orient.
Schr. Rival, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr. Julia Maire, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Sloop Joseph Hall, ——, Providence, in ballast.
Sloop Henry Clay, Duell, Providence in ballast.
Sloop Gen Kossuth Hix New Bedford 2 ds.
Sloop Velocity, Platt, Elizabethport, for New Haven.
Sloop G. A Johnson Wicks, Elizabethport, for ——.

BELOW—Brig Derwent, (Br.,) from Sunderland. Also one ship.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

June 5—Ships Samuel Robinson, Bordeaux; Regulator, Glasgow; Adele Antwerp Barks Wm. Wilson, Gibraltar; Benjamin Hall tt Philadelphia; Fides (Br.,) Dublin. Brigs J. P. Ellicott, Matanzas; Renshaw, Zaza; Isabella Beurmann, Aspinwall; Minnie Schiffer, Gibraltar.

June 6—U. S. transport State of Georgia, for Fort Monroe, with troops.

Spoken, &c.

Bcoloo—ship, from Salem. strg. S., June 3, lat. 41 05, lon. 66 35.

Grand Turk—bark. of Boston, bound East, was seen May 25, in lat. 41 57, lon. 55 40.

Thalata—Br. ship, of and from St. John for Liverpool, May 18, lat 47 44 lon. 34

By Pilot boat C. H. Marshall No. 3—2d inst., 380 miles East Sandy Hook, saw ship Flora McDonald, from Havre for Baltimore. Also, ship Albert, from Bremerhaven for Baltimore, with passengers.

Foreign Ports.

In port at St. Thomas, May 17, ships C. A. Stamler, Hayden, from Leghorn for New York, wtg. funds; Isabella Coffin, from Mazatlan; Equal Rights, Collier, hence; Jenny Lind Larabee, from Newport; bark Ilva, Durie, hence, dischg., for Maracaibo; brigs Jessie Rhynas, Pendleton, from Newport; Henry, Bates, from Surinam; schrs. Enchantress, Devereaux, hence; C. H. Cook, Sparks, do.; Z. Secor, Robbins, from Jacksonville; also the following Br. vessels: bark Annie, Parker, from Demerara; brig Augusta, Wright, from Newport; schr. Veteran, Maxwell, from Barbados.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BIG THING.

THE "DON'T SEE IT" ENVELOPE READY THIS DAY.

Twenty-five choice and novel designs now ready. Packages containing one of each sent on receipt of 25 cents.

The trade supplied low.

Send for descriptive catalogue of Union goods. Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner of Park row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING

BY

MRS. PAGE,

Assisted by J. B BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a black Canadian Pony, about 14 hands high and about 9 years old, kind and gentle under the saddle or in single or double harness, believed to be perfectly sound; also, a light wagon, in good running order a set of single harness, and saddle and bridle. Sold for want of use

A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS LIVED IN the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, for five shillings per dozen, done up in the neatest manner; can give the best of reference. Call at No 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a genteel, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; country preferred; wages $7; also, as cook in all its branches; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call for two days at No. 116 East 23d-st.